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EGAN ISSUES A DEFIANCE.

WILLING TO PROCEED TO DUBLIN AND MEET ANY CRIMINAL CHARGE.

All He Asks Is that the English Government Assure Him of Fair Treatment—The Ex-President of the Land League Expresses Himself Vigorously on Accusations Brought Against His Compatriots—Denies that He Received the Alleged Parnell Letter.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 24.—[Special.]—Patrick Egan, ex-President of the Irish National League of America, and formerly Treasurer of the Land League at Dublin and Paris, in relation to the alleged fac-simile of the Parnell letter published by the London *Times*, says: "The whole thing is a villanous concoction, but yet so transparent that no independent-minded man could be taken in by it. In the first place every one who knows Mr. Parnell must be aware that the sentiments expressed in the forgery are not and never were the sentiments of Mr. Parnell, and must also know that he is the very last man who would write such a letter. I have already cabled to Mr. Henry Labouchère, M. P., the proprietor of London *Truth*, my denial that I ever received from Mr. Parnell any such letter, and I have only to add that if I had no one who knows me would suspect me of being either so careless or so silly as to ever let it get into the hands of the London *Times* or its friends. The whole thing is too absurd for any one of common sense to give it a particle of credence. I do not know from what source it obtained the information, but I will say that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE just hit the mark when it named Richard Pigott, formerly proprietor of the Dublin *Irishman*, as the author of the precious document. It is a fact not generally known in America that the Loyal Union—a combination of Irish landlords—have in their employment a regular staff of experts, some of them engaged in collecting, classifying, and indexing every line and every word of importance that appears on the Irish question in the press of America, Ireland, and England, while others devote their ability to the manufacture of the most villanous slanders and misrepresentations reflecting on the Irish cause and the men engaged in it. One of the principal instruments of this latter class is Richard Pigott, a convicted libeler and blackmailer of the very worst type, one of the worst traitors, and one who has displayed more villanous ingenuity in stabbing at the Irish cause than any other renegade since the infamous Reynolds of '98. This man, while I was in Paris in 1881, wrote threatening me with the publication in the *Irishman*, of which he was then the proprietor, of a set of fictitious Land-League accounts, which in a letter still in my possession he admitted that he knew to have been prepared in Dublin Castle for the purpose of misrepresenting the league, unless I would send him out of the Land-League fund a large sum of money, and he admitted he was to receive a sum of £500 from Dublin Castle for publishing the false accounts. I send his letter to the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, and he has never gotten over the effect of its publication and never can. He now lives in Paris. This is the class of tool the Loyal Union and the London *Times* make use of to befoul the Irish cause and the Irish leaders."

"In this connection," said Mr. Egan, "I may mention an incident that has never before seen the light, and which now, I have no doubt, will be read with interest. In 1882, on the occasion of one of Mr. Parnell's visits to Cork, an approach was made to him on behalf of certain extremists of the O'Donovan-Rossa school, who demanded £1,000 for what they called 'practical work,' and it was intimated to Mr. Parnell that unless he complied with the request he would be shot before he could leave the city. Mr. Parnell, with one of his imperturbable smiles, replied, 'Well, let them shoot; I should much sooner be shot than hanged.' There was a somewhat similar incident in relation to myself which has never been made public: An intimation was conveyed to me during my stay in Paris from a most reliable source that two men, who were named, were to come over from Dublin and that they would have from me £2,000 or my life. My reply was that the parties should be advised to save the cost of return tickets, as they would receive instead, just as soon as they presented themselves, the contents of a first-class revolver. They did not come over."

"How about Maj. Saunderson's charge against Messrs. Ford, Sheridan, Boyton, and yourself of being criminals?" was then asked.

Mr. Egan seemed amused at the question, and, in reply, said: "If it be a crime to love Ireland and liberty, and to hate Ireland's enemies and oppressors, then put me down as one of the blackest of criminals. As regards Mr. Foru of the *Irish World*, he is a criminal that is pretty widely known and pretty well respected among the American people. Mr. Sheridan was an active worker in the Land League. A Dublin Loyalist grand jury found bills against him, in his absence, on a very flimsy statement made by Carey, the perjured informer, but I do not believe he had any more hand in, or knowledge of, the Phœnix Park murders than the editor of THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Boyton was an organizer for the league, and lives now, I think, in London. If he is a criminal why does not the Tory Government bring him up and try him? With regard to myself, there was, for two years, during the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, a Lord-Lieutenant's warrant out for my arrest, but no criminal charge was ever preferred against me, and I now publicly make the challenge that if the English Government has any criminal charge against me, and if it will give an undertaking not to change the venue and not pack a jury, but give me the same number of challenges that it exercises—as is done in the United States—I will go over to Dublin, take my trial, and cheerfully abide the consequences. I perceive, in a recent issue of THE TRIBUNE, that the cable makes Mr. Sexton deny that I was a member of the Executive of the Land League. This, of course, was a mistake."

Mr. Egan was asked if he was acquainted with Col. King-Harman, the new Under Secretary for Ireland, and said: "Yes. I know him well from 1870, at which time I was instrumental in inducing him to contest Longford County as a Home-Ruler. King-Harman and I were brother members of the Council of the Home Rule League under the leadership of Isaac Butt. He was all right on the National question until the Land League was organized, and until the movement became one of the masses against the classes. Then his personal interests were affected, and he bolted, and, like all renegades, he has developed into one of the most virulent enemies of the popular cause. He has latterly been indulging in some stabs at me, but I may before long refresh his memory with some of his former opinions of me—as, for instance, where he expresses his deep regret that the National movement did not contain many more men of my stamp. Col. King-Harman is an Irish landlord with a nominal rent-roll of $300,000 per year and the nominal ownership of two palatial residences about sixty miles apart; but owing to jointures and mortgages, mainly the result of spendthrift extravagance, his income was reduced before the Land League started to $40,000 per year, and the league has wiped that out, leaving him absolutely worse than a pauper—in debt. He is utterly unscrupulous, and his appointment to the position of Under Secretary, which really makes him the Executive of the Castle Government in Ireland, is a clear evidence that the whole power of the Tory Government will be used to assist the landlords to collect exorbitant rack-rents and in evicting the people."

"What do you believe will be the outcome of the present policy?"

"Why," responded Mr. Egan energetically, "there can be but one outcome—the absolute and complete failure to subdue or terrify the people by means of coercion, the inevitable and speedy collapse of the Tory Government, and the triumph of Ireland's struggle for right and justice. The policy of coercion will undoubtedly cause an increase in agrarian crimes. It may, and no doubt will, entail considerable hardship on large numbers of the people, but Ireland has passed victoriously through eighty-six Coercion acts during the last eighty-six years, and, while this one is the most drastic, I have faith in our people, both at home in Ireland and here in America, that, backed as they are by the public sentiment of the civilized world, they will make this eighty-seventh Coercion act the biggest failure of them all."

THE SIX EXTRA JUDGESHIPS.

No Doubt of Their Creation—Plenty to Do for Good Men.

While there has been considerable doubt as to the wisdom of adding six more Judges to the Circuit bench of Cook County, as proposed by Mr. Crafts' bill, there is no doubt now that that measure will become law with the emergency clause during the week. It has passed the House and is on a third reading in the Senate. It has been doubtful whether so many Judges were needed. Those in a position to know say they are. Judge Bailey wants to withdraw from the Appellate Court. His place will probably be taken by one of the new Judges. Judge McAllister is in feeble health. It is not improbable that he may desire to withdraw from the Appellate Court, where the labors are arduous, to the easier duties of the chancery branch of the Circuit Court. Cases, moreover, are two years behind, and it will take all the energies of the reinforced bench to clear the dockets inside of four years, and right on top of all this come the trials of the boodle Commissioners, employés, and contractors. It is quite evident that the boodlers will make a determined resistance. They will demand separate trials and will resort to all manner of dilatory tactics. It will take a year to try all the cases. The boodlers have lots of money and they will spend it freely to defeat the ends of justice. It is well known that behind the lawyers who are conducting the cases for them in the courts there is a pool of the shrewdest, sharpest, and most resourceful lawyers in town. The two Judges now in the Criminal Court will have their hands full during the next year. One other Judge, perhaps two Judges, will be required to try the ordinary jail cases. In the interest of litigants, and in the interest of justice, then, and for the public good, it is believed that the Crafts bill is a good one. The new Judges, it is thought, will take hold vigorously, and will need but a short vacation. Anyhow, as the Crafts bill is to become a law it is well to make the best of it.

The question of candidates is already engaging the attention of politicians, and nearly every lawyer in the city is a candidate. It is probable that the selections will be made by the committees on a non-partisan basis without calling a convention. There are objections to this, particularly on the Democratic side of the house. Leading Democratic lawyers do not think it would be good policy to leave the selection of the three Democratic candidates to such persons as "Billy" Whelan, "Harry" Murray, "Spot" Cunningham, "Harry" Hildreth, and "Mike" Corcoran. It must be remembered in this connection, however, that the Democratic nominees must be approved by the Republican committee before they are considered candidates to be voted for. The Democratic committee in return must approve the Republican nominees. This safeguard it is believed will prove effectual. The committees will be careful not to make nominations which would be distasteful to the people, and thus invite the placing of an independent ticket in the field. However, it is notorious that intrigues are just now in progress looking to the nomination of unfit men, while there are also intrigues being hatched to defeat some of the best men mentioned in connection with the Judgeships. Those plottings, however, are being watched closely, and will probably be checkmated. It is proposed by some persons to consult the Bar Association as to the nominations, but as nearly all the members of that organization are candidates this has been voted down.

Notwithstanding the work being put in by certain corporation agents, James K. Edsall is the leading and in some respects the best candidate on the Republican side. Mr. Edsall's offense against the corporations is that he did his duty in upholding the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse act, which was passed while he was Attorney-General of the State. He fought in defense of the law in the State Supreme Court and in the United States Supreme Court, and won. He could not be driven from his purpose by the corporations. This is the kind of man needed on the bench of Cook County. Messrs. Pence and Horton rank high also as favorits, and the selection of either would give great satisfaction to good lawyers. From the county it is conceded that one of the Judges will be selected, and the home of the successful one will probably be Hyde Park. George Driggs, who is a favorit with the young lawyers, appears to have the most friends in the Republican Committee. Senator Crawford, ex-Judge Jameson, ex-Senator Condee, and Frank J. Smith have considerable backing. On the Democratic side Frank Baker leads. There is a disposition to drop Mr. Leaming in favor of young Mr. Terhune, Adolph Kraus, S. S. Gregory, or James A. Doolittle Jr. Smaller fry are mentioned, but they have no chance. The county candidate of the Democrats will be Mr. Crafts, the author of the bill making the increase, almost beyond a doubt. It may be added that there is a strong movement in favor of nominating Mr. Julius S. Grinnell as one of the Democratic candidates. It is claimed for him that the most important of the boodle cases will be disposed of by July 1, and that if elected it will not be necessary for him to take his seat on the bench until then. Trying the other cases will be an easy matter, and Gen. Stiles, who will be continued in the case, can be intrusted with the management of the prosecution.

In references to court room—if another Judge is employed to try criminal cases—the offices now occupied by the North Town Assessor and Collector may be vacated by them and fitted up as a court-room.

JENNIE BOWMAN'S ASSAILANT.

The Murderous Negro at Last Captured by the Police.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 24.—[Special.]—The murderous assailant of poor Jennie Bowman is in the hands of the law. Five days ago Jennie Bowman, a domestic in the house of A. Y. Johnson, at No. 2223 Brook street, was found in the house, insensible, with her head beaten into a jelly. She had been left there alone, and, as it was subsequently developed, had been beaten and left for dead by a negro whom she had caught in the act of robbing the house. The crime caused wide indignation and strenuous efforts were begun at once looking to the capture of the girl's fugitive assailant. The Governor offered a reward of $500, the *Courier-Journal* swelled this to $600, and citizens were preparing to offer $1,000 tomorrow. The police had lodged twenty suspicious characters in jail up to 6 o'clock last night, but none of them exactly answered to the description of the criminal. The twenty-first man arrested, however, proved to be the right one. The story of his arrest and confession is very interesting. Two policemen found the man hiding in a negro tenement on Centre street. He was at once taken before Chief of Police Whallen and Inspector Bligh. He is a burly mulatto named Albert Turner. His thumb was tied up, and, upon examination, a ragged cut was found. This had evidently been made with a broken glass. The negro trembled violently when he was asked if he had not been in a fight with a woman, and made a feeble denial. Further examination showed two ragged cuts over his eye. He was stripped and blood was found upon his clothing. In his room the police also found a silk handkerchief and a pair of gray socks which had been stolen from the house on Brook street. Here was proof positive and the officers advised the man to confess. At first he made a dogged denial. The terrors of a mob were held out to him and he began to weaken. At midnight he told his story. He said he had gone into the Johnson house for the purpose of robbery. The girl met him in the hall and grappled with him. She struck him with a wine-glass and attempted to hold him. In the struggle he seized the poker and beat her with it. Then he ran out through the back way and escaped. He says he left the girl lying in the hall down-stairs. After telling his story the wretch threw himself upon the officers and begged them to protect him from the mob which he had feared was coming for him. The man was put on a special engine at once and taken to Frankfort at 6 o'clock this morning, where he was lodged in the penitentiary for safe-keeping. There had been loud threats of lynching, and the officers were afraid to keep the criminal here Sunday when such great numbers of excited people were unemployed. The girl still lingers between life and death.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

HONORS TO THE OLD FLAG BY DIGNITARIES OF GREECE.

Admiral Franklin's Flagship Visited by the King and Queen—An Inquisitive Englishman Receives a Pert Answer from an American Officer—A Note to a Chum Which Returned to Plague the Author—Capt. Selfridge's Case—A New Machine Gun.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—[Special.]—King George of Greece and Olga, his Queen, recently entertained at dinner in royal style the American Admiral of the Mediterranean squadron, Franklin, and his staff at Athens. A private letter received here from a young naval officer, who was not in the party of guests, gives a most refreshing account of the affair, with its environments and sequel. Admiral Franklin's flagship, the Pensacola, has been at Athens since Sept. 10, the long anchorage evidently being to give the old vessel the benefit of smooth water and a snug harbor during the fresh breezes which make things disagreeable at sea on the Mediteranean at this season. No less than twenty salutes had to be fired in honor of numerous functionaries, royal, ministerial, naval, and diplomatic, of all nations who honored the Admiral with a visit. The King's entertainment was the culmination of this notable series of honors to the flag. Within the conventional week the Admiral and his staff returned the compliment, and George and Olga came aboard with their son and daughter and passed four hours most agreeably, meeting the American Consul-General, Walker Fern, and two or three other official Americans. The young officer sending the account gives an outside view of the King, as expressed by one of the senior American officers in a social group of naval men, British and American. This senior officer is evidently a Western man. He was asked what he thought of King George, and replied: "From the talk I had been hearing I expected to see a man about ten feet tall and big in proportion; but, good Lord! Why, I can set a booby-trap overnight in Chicago and catch a better man than he is, any time!" This remark passed for good fun, and after an Irish broadside or two—which means whisky all around—an English commander told the officer he would be pleased to discuss with him the American Constitution and democratic institutions. The Yankee officer astonished his friend with this reply: "I should be most happy; but you see the difference in our station forbids it." The Briton flushed up hotly and was about to demand an explanation, when the American continued, complacently: "You see, in my country I am a sovereign, a voter; nobody is my political superior; whereas you, my dear fellow, are but a vassal of a despot, a subject, a dummy, with no voice in the most vital affairs of your country!" Doubtless the desired discussion of American institutions took place then and there, but the informant saith not. He merely says that the group was too congenial for any bad temper to flow from the American's remarks, and that the British officer remarked privately afterward: "'Ow damnably fresh those Hamericans, to be sure; is it not quite remarkable, eh?" The young officer sends also some rather frisky information about the old Admiral, but it is of more interest in than out of the service.

This young man has evidently not heard of the late experience of young Ensign Poundstone. One of Poundstone's classmates was American Chargé at a Corean port, and when his ship came into port the dignified Capt. Phythian, a Kentuckian, refused to pay the usual call of ceremony upon a subordinate of the service, but delegated Poundstone to do it. Poundstone did it, but he did it in his own way. He wrote the old chum a note, and sent it by a marine, saying that the old man was on a "bat," and the Chargé need expect no courtesy from him; but that the ship had arrived all the same, and the Chargé was not to forget it. This note became part of the diplomatic archives of the post, and in due course was sent on to Washington, ultimately finding its way to the Navy Department. After some time both the Captain and the Ensign, having finished their cruise, returned to the States, the Captain going to the Naval Observatory at Washington and the Ensign to a very snug berth at Annapolis. The playful note rose to plague its inventor. "Old" Phythian got wind of it, and was about to go for the Ensign's scalp. The Ensign heard what was up, and he hastened to Washington and procured the influence of a well-known Illinois Congressman, who secured for him a transfer to the China station—a severe punishment to the young officer, as this station is the Botany Bay of the service, dreaded by everybody, from Admiral down. The scared Ensign thought it prudent to put a few thousand miles between himself and the possibility of a Washington court-martial.

The fight between Admiral Chandler of the Asiatic Station and Capt. Selfridge, late commander of the Omaha, is getting warm. The Captain claims that the Chief of the Navigation Bureau, Walker, acted with unseemly and unnecessary haste in designating another Captain, McNair, to proceed to Yokohama to command the Omaha. It is now known that Selfridge went to Secretary Whitney and demanded a court with the alternative of his resignation of the command of the Omaha. He told the Secretary he could prove before a court that he was not open to censure, and that the conduct of Admiral Chandler was arbitrary, unjust, and actuated by personal motives. He also called attention to the evident desire of the Navigation Bureau to get him supplanted by an officer of equal rank as quickly as possible, which he alleges is to preclude the possibility of his return, if he shall be vindicated from blame. It is significant that immediately after this interview the orders of Capt. McNair to proceed to Yokohama were suspended. It is thought doubtful at the department whether a court will be ordered by the Secretary, and it is considered probable, on the other hand, that Selfridge will be permitted to resume his command. Some influential men, naval and political, have their war paint on and are taking a hand in this controversy. The most serious phase of the case for Selfridge is that he is shown either to have been ignorant of the maritime laws of Japan or knowingly to have disregarded them. But this is not necessarily fatal to his vindication. The Secretary still has the case under advisement.

Naval Lieuts. Duggs and Schroeder have invented a remarkable rapid firing machine gun, which is adapted to both field and sea service. A full sized working model has been on exhibition in the Ordnance Bureau of both Navy and Army and has attracted universal attention. This new destroyer is claimed to be an improvement on the Hotchkiss, Gardner, and Gatling guns in numerous respects, but mainly in decreased weight as compared with equal destructiveness. Some rather extravagant claims are made for the new gun, one of which is that it is capable of firing so rapidly that there will be a thousand bullets in the air at once with point blank or a slightly elevated trajectory. These machine guns are quietly but surely working a profound revolution. When their development shall have reached that state that they can be carried on wheels at a quick step, with their ammunitions, and handled with facility in a rough country, their indescribable destructiveness can be brought to bear so as to utterly destroy an advancing host. This development is claimed for the new Duggs-Schroeder gun, and the Army Ordnance Bureau has been so impressed with the plausibility of this claim that a special board, consisting of Capts. Smith and Birnie, has been designated to experiment elaborately and at once to establish the facts. For sea service the lightness of the new gun, in conjunction with its effectiveness, is held to be a valuable advantage for use in small boats, which in future naval warfare are to be used as the pickets and sharpshooters are to the fighting columns on land.

The claim of Chief-Engineer Melville, of Arctic fame, for the refunding of $650 which he alleges was unwarrantably paid by the department to his wife during the latter part of his absence in the Arctic regions, has brought up a question of general interest to the service. Mr. Melville left Washington as a passed Assistant Engineer, and ordered $90 per month to be sent to his wife; this amount was one-half his pay. During his absence he was promoted to Chief Engineer, which almost doubled his pay. Secretary Chandler decided that the wife of any naval officer was fairly entitled to one-half of the officer's pay while at sea, and thereupon he ordered that Mrs. Melville be allowed $140 per month. This established a precedent unknown to the service and was looked upon as a high-handed decision, inasmuch as Secretary Chandler thereby took upon himself the function of deciding what disposition naval officers should make of their salaries. The legal right of a man to dispose as he pleases of money that he earns was set at defiance by the Secretary. Melville's demand for the return of the money paid to his wife which he did not authorize to be so paid brings the whole question up for review. The Acting Second Controller of the Treasury, Prof. McMahon, has, by a singular manipulation of law and logic, found that the Secretary acted lawfully in thus disposing of Mr. Melville's salary, but concludes his decision with a semi-humorous suggestion to the claimant that he could go to the Court of Claims and try it again. It is not thought for an instant by any well-informed person that this extraordinary act of Mr. Chandler, and equally extraordinary finding of the judicial officer of the Treasury, will stand the test of competent judicial inquiry.

The subject of oyster and fish culture has taken a wonderful hold upon the Tarheel mind. The great advantages of the beautiful shallow lagoons, Currituck, and Pamlico, and Albemarle, for this purpose are so apparent that even the backward North Carolinians have finally awakened to them, and there is probably no subject excepting mountain dew whisky and pine tar that occupies so large a place in their thoughts. Lieut. Winslow of the navy was recently invited by the North Carolina Legislature to come to Raleigh and deliver an address before it on fish and oyster culture, a subject with which the Lieutenant is familiar. Rear-Admiral Jewett, Winslow's superior officer, thereupon ordered him to proceed from his station, New Orleans, to Raleigh for this purpose. The Lieutenant's mileage going and returning amounted to a considerable sum, and of course a bill was made out therefor against the Government and paid by one of the paymasters. The poor old Government seldom loses an opportunity of paying such little doubtful bills as this. When the matter came to the Treasury for settlement, however, the case was made to appear in its true light. The account was disallowed and checked against the Paymaster. Prof. McMahon has just decided that the bill is unlawful, because the Lieutenant was not in the discharge of his legitimate duty when traveling to Raleigh to lecture the North Carolina Legislature on a scientific subject, and the accounting officer hits the Admiral a pretty hard backhanded rap by implication that he transcended his authority by permitting his subordinate to go traveling about the country on a private mission when the Government was paying the subordinate for duty at a particular station.

A FEARFUL MIDNIGHT CRIME.

An Attempt at a Double Murder in a Maryland Town.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., April 24.—[Special.]—A mysterious attempt at a double murder was made late last night at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Cump at Middleburg Pike, three miles north of this place. Mrs. Cump is a widow 51 years of age. Her son Carlyle, aged 24, who is an invalid, lives at home, and another son, Emanuel, aged 20, is employed on the farm of Martin Middlekauff, about a mile away. He, however, was in the habit of visiting his mother every Saturday and remaining until Monday morning. He came home last night, as was his custom, and the mother and her two sons sat up talking until a late hour. About 11 o'clock they retired. The house is a small one, and there is only one sleeping apartment, in which there are two beds. One of these was occupied by the widow, and the other, on which her invalid son lay, was close to the side of her bed in order that she might the better attend to his wants during the night. Carlyle and his mother retired first, and Emanuel, whom they had left in the dining-room, came in later. He brought with him a five-barreled revolver which he was in the habit of carrying and laid it on the floor beside his bed. His mother asked him to put the weapon away, saying that she might rise suddenly in the night and step upon it. Emanuel only laughed at her fears, and in a few moments mother and sons were all apparently asleep. About midnight the mother was awakened by the sharp report of a pistol, and the next instant a second report followed, and she felt a stinging sensation in her neck. A third shot was fired just as she noticed two men standing beside her bed. This time she was shot in the head and fell back unconscious. Emanuel, the younger son, says that the sounds of the pistol-shots and his mother's screams awakened him. He thought he saw two men with light clothes in the room. They were strangers. He rushed into the dining-room, adjoining the sleeping apartment, to get a light, and as he did so he ran against Carlyle, who exclaimed: "For God's sake, brother, don't shoot." Emanuel said: "I am not shooting; two strange men are in the house." The next moment, Emanuel says, "another report was heard, a bullet whizzed past his ear, and Carlyle fell to the floor shot through the head. Mrs. Cump in the meantime had recovered consciousness and with blood streaming down her night-gown entered the dining-room and helped Emanuel to carry her dying son to his bed. Mrs. Cump is in a precarious condition and her son is not expected to live. The pistol found in the dining-room, with which apparently the shooting had been done, was Emanuel's, who has been arrested, and there is a terrible suspicion that he did the shooting. His exemplary character, however, and his known love for his mother and brother make it appear almost impossible that he could be guilty. Several other parties are suspected, but their motive for the crime is unknown.

TRIED TO END HIS LIFE.

"Doc" Levi Wilson Attempts Suicide by Taking Laudanum.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 24.—"Doc" Levi Wilson, who is widely known through his famous suit against Philip L. Moen, the barb-wire manufacturer of Worcester, attempted suicide last night in his room at the Hotel Dorrance, Providence, by taking laudanum. Medical assistance was quickly summoned and his life was saved, although he is in a very weak condition tonight. His wife some time ago instituted divorce proceedings, and for a time Wilson was denied the privilege of seeing his two children. He obtained permission later, however, to see them at his hotel, but in every instance they were accompanied by the Sheriff. Yesterday afternoon the children visited him and he received a letter from his wife. The missive contained a blank refusal to ever associate with him. This greatly depressed Wilson and is the probable cause of his act.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

By a Collision on the Northern Pacific Six Were Killed and Eighteen Injured.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., April 24.—It has just been learned that Thursday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock a terrible accident occurred on the Cascade Division of the Northern Pacific four miles beyond Chelum. A west-bound train pushing flat-cars loaded with laborers was going around a curve leading to a trestle at a good rate of speed when it ran into an engine which was going east. The first flat-car passed half way through the tender and crushed up against the pilot of the west-bound train, on which were two men. The unfortunates were crushed to pulp. Five men were killed outright and one has since died. The injured number eighteen.

The Montreal Flood.

MONTREAL, Que., April 24.—The water in the river has been fluctuating all day and tonight has an upward tendency. The ice is piled very high between the Longueuil and Boucherville Islands, and from an elevated position before dark this evening the ice appeared to be moving some miles down the river. Two funerals took place in boats in Grimntown today, and the civic relief committee of Aldermen has been kept busy all day distributing relief. The distress among some of the poor families in the suburban districts is very great, and many appeals for food were made today.

THE THREATENED SPLIT.

TALKS WITH THE LEADERS OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

What They Think of the Discontent with the Home Club in New York—Predictions that a Disruption Cannot Be Avoided—Powderly Denounced and Defended—An Interesting and Yet Delicate Situation of Affairs in the Order.

Local labor circles are greatly interested in the fight between the Home Club of New York, with Powderly and the Executive Board at its back, and the Montauks of Brooklyn, who are supported by Districts 64 and 126. There is every probability of a complete split and disruption of the order. In the event of the revolt of the New York and Brooklyn Knights there is little doubt but that they would be joined by the two Chicago districts. The antagonism to Powderly has been increasing rapidly in this city and has been aggravated by his utterances upon the result of the Chicago election. It is a well-known fact that the Socialists have control of the Knights of Labor, and in this case they would be reinforced by a large element which has never forgiven the General Master Workman for ordering off the Stock-Yards strike. They claim that Powderly is prejudiced against Chicago, and is influenced by such men as Foley, Rodgers, and others whom the Socialists have succeeded in reducing to the ranks and well-nigh driven out of the organization.

The history of this trouble is rather complicated, and the men who are in a position to know claim that some startling developments will take place as the fight proceeds. Jos. R. Buchanan, a recognized leader of the anti-Powderly faction, and a member of the last four General Assemblies, gives the following history of the trouble: "The Montauk District, as it is called," said Mr. Buchanan yesterday, "is the name used to designate the Knights of Labor local assemblies of Brooklyn. They have always been attached to District 49, and at the time when they first applied for a charter were largely street-car men. A majority of them are now street-car employés, but the order has embraced a large number of trades, and Brooklyn now has over 12,000 Knights of Labor. In accordance with the laws of the order these Brooklyn assemblies applied about a year ago to Mr. G. S. Turner, the then Secretary-Treasurer, for a district charter. They complied with all the forms and paid the necessary dues. Instigated by the Home Club District Assembly 48, whose tool he was, Mr. Turner refused to grant their request. The Brooklyn assemblies then organized their district and sent a delegation to the Cleveland convention. Ralph Robb was elected from District Assembly 49, and acted as spokesman for the Montauk Knights. He was assisted by all the men who were opposed to the Home Club, such men as Tom Barry, Frank Foster, George McNeil, G. F. Murray, A. A. Carlton, and myself. After a long and heated discussion a vote was taken and the Secretary was instructed to issue the charter. This was carried by a large majority. It was supposed that this settled the matter. In a few weeks it became known that Turner had refused to grant the charter, claiming that the General Assembly had no right to set aside the objections raised by D. A. 49. This question was then discussed in the labor press and preparations made to settle the affair at the Richmond convention. The Montauks sent a full delegation and claimed the right to be admitted. The Committee on Credentials ignored the claims of the Brooklyn Knights and the question came before the convention. The General Assembly then a second time decided that a charter should be issued to the Brooklyn locals. The Powderly faction, afraid to have the rottenness of the affair ventilated, snuffed the thing out and let it go through almost without protest. Charles J. Litchman, who was elected as Secretary, the office of Secretary-Treasurer being divided, proved himself to be as base a tool of the Home Club as was Turner, his predecessor. He overrode all law and in a flagrant manner demonstrated that the Powderly clique would rule at all hazards.

"In this fight the Home Club of 49 is opposed by District Assemblies 54, 126, 51, 58, 70, and in fact all the assemblies tributary to New York. They have formed an advisory council to which 49 is not admitted. District 64, which is largely composed of printers, seeing the injustice displayed by the Powderly administration, has espoused the cause of the Montauks."

"How will the present contest probably end?"

"Well, there has been such a feeling against the Home Club since the Cleveland session that it has been to the initiated only a question of time until there would be an open outbreak unless the General Executive Board exercised its authority to break the control which '49' had over the Secretary. This feeling has been suppressed with difficulty, but it has grown until it has almost absorbed every other consideration. Now that it has come to an open protest against the dictatorial conduct of the Home Club in matters pertaining to the duties of general officers, I am of opinion that all that can save a rupture and a pretty general revolt will be the issuance of the charter to the Brooklyn men by the order of the General Executive Board. This will probably be done. I am led to this belief because of the action taken upon the question of the cigarmakers' expulsion, when it became apparent that 90 per cent of the rank and file of the order were opposed to the resolution of expulsion. You will remember that all proceedings under the resolution were suddenly suspended about two months ago. If the complaints against the dictation of 49 are not heeded by the general officers there is serious trouble ahead for the order, and an open rupture may even occur before the Minneapolis session of the G. A. in October. It will be sure to come then, if not before."

D. D. Lum, a writer upon economic problems and a former member of D. A. 49, explained the situation as follows: "The Home Club at New York contains about all that amounts to anything in the Knights of Labor. About six years ago a few men in New York, members of the order, seeing that politicians were creeping into the order, resolved to form an association to prevent this, and at the same time to thoroughly organize the Knights of New York. The result is the Home Club. The name is derived from the fact that the club has a home in New Jersey for invalid Knights, a farm of forty acres where they can recuperate. This split comes from a lot of politicians in Brooklyn who want to use the order. They know it cannot be done so long as the Home Club controls 49. The fact is that the vast majority of the Brooklyn Knights work in New York, and all their interests are centered in 49. Litchman did right in refusing to grant them a charter. The General Assembly simply consented, but did not demand that a charter be granted. It remained for 49 to decide, and they decided not to allow a gang of politicians to cripple the order. I would not be surprised if the Montauk Assemblies revolted. In fact, I am not sure but it would be a good thing if half of the present membership left the order. They have no idea of discipline, and do more hurt than good. They are forever talking of what they are going to do, and accomplish nothing during their lifetime. The Home Club has formed the most splendid organization in the world. They have schools of discipline, economics, instruction, and coöperation. They send able speakers all over the United States. Every man is bound to obey orders, and expulsion follows disobedience. When the five boycotters were arrested a red-letter call was issued and only twenty-fours' notice given. Forty-four thousand men marched by twos and threes and met at Union Square. That is discipline for you, and that is the crowd the Montauk men are protesting against."

"I don't think there is anything in it," said George Rodgers. "This attempt to form a new district of different trades has been going on for some time. District 49 covers considerable latitude, taking in Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other places near New York, and it doesn't want any other district to curtail its power. It wants to manipulate everything. An old law of the order, which is probably still standing, was to the effect that any district is to cover a radius of fifty miles, and in order to start a new district within this boundary permission must be received from the first district. Trade districts—organizations consisting entirely of one trade—are of course excepted. If Powderly has refused to grant the Montauks a charter District 49 has brought no influence to bear on him, nor has Mr. Quinn or any other member of 49 done so. There is no such a thing as the Home Club existing, according to a report of a committee appointed at Cleveland to investigate. This committee sent in its report at the Richmond convention, and it would fill a book of 400 pages. It was to the effect that they could find nothing to lead them to believe such a thing as the Home Club existed. Personally, I think the Montauks ought to get a charter if they want it. The day has gone by in our organization when any fight of the kind indicated will have any effect. It will not involve 100,000 men, and I don't think the figures will exceed 15,000. The officials of District 49 have one representative on the General Executive Board, but they have no more influence on the rest of the board than I or any other member of the order may have. I don't believe that 49 is trying to expel the printers for interfering. Chicago Knights pay no attention to this affair, and it will in nowise affect the order here."

LABOR NOTES.

Mr. Harry Streat was yesterday installed as President of the Chicago Typographical Union. In assuming the responsibilities of the office Mr. Streat took occasion to advise the members of the union to keep clear of political entanglements and confine themselves to matters calculated to benefit the organization. His inaugural address met with the heartiest approval.

About 100 members of Assembly 1,790, Knights of Labor, met at No. 54 West Lake street yesterday afternoon. No. 1,790 is the Shoemakers' Assembly, of which about 150 members have determined to open a coöperative wholesale shoe manufactory. A charter had been applied for and was received yesterday from Springfield by Julius A. May, projector of the coöperative establishment. The capital will be $25,000 in $10 shares, the greater portion of which has already been subscribed. The assemblage yesterday completed their organization, appointed committees, and will soon open for business, probably at Clinton and Madison streets.

The Central Labor Union met yesterday at No. 54 West Lake street. A committee was appointed to act in concert with a similar committee from the Trades Assembly in relation to the bakers' demands for higher wages and shorter hours. The delegates of the union to the United Labor Conference April 17 made report of the proceedings. It was accepted. Messrs. Belz, Schmidinger, and Zellar were elected a committee to investigate the management of the bridewell. Acting with contingents from the Trades Assembly and District Assembly, No. 57, they will inquire into alleged abuses in the matter of poor food, etc. By recommendation of the Bakers' Union a boycott was placed upon Joseph Ringler, a baker at No. 5 Teli place. They charge mistreatment of his men and their overwork. The delegates from the North Chicago Brickmakers' Union were asked about the reported dissatisfaction among them and the probabilities of a strike. They stated that such reports were without truth. The brewers turned over $140 for the families of the confined Anarchists, the proceeds of a recent entertainment. The attorneys of the unions, Messrs. Solomon and Zeisler, who dissolved partnership recently, both want the exclusive patronage of the union. The matter was referred to the individual unions.

THE SECOND TERM.

Cleveland Likely to Accept the Nomination if He Can Get It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—[Special.]—Another Democratic Senator, who may be identified by the statement that he had much to do in the last campaign with the National Executive Committee, has been unbosoming himself. This Senator says the President has often expressed himself against a second term. "But this will not prevent people from saying that it is only a blind," continued the Senator, "and that when the time comes it will be found that a renomination will not be so distasteful to the occupant of the White House. I see Col. Lamont comes to the front very promptly with a denial of the story, but it was hardly necessary for such action to satisfy any well-informed people about this subject. If Cleveland can get the nomination he will take it, and thus end all controversy. What a few weeks or months may bring forth no one can determine, but the indications now are that, despite his alleged declaration, Cleveland will be renominated by his party. I have heard him repeatedly declare, in terms much stronger than those imputed to the Western Senator a few days ago, that he did not desire nor would he accept a second term, but he did not impress me as being so sincere in this as in other statements made since he became President."

Sherman Not to Be Interviewed.

NEW YORK, April 24.—[Special.]—Most of John Sherman's six feet and over of Presidential timber was snugly esconced in a big easy arm-chair in one of the parlors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel this afternoon. He was passing a quiet afternoon, and was not inclined to speak of political questions. "My being here," he said, "has nothing to do with politics. I am in New York on a purely social errand, and, as that is the case, I am not willing to discuss public questions."

"And how did you like what you saw in your Southern trip?" he was asked.

"I visited nearly all the centres of the iron district, Chattanooga, Birmingham, and so on. That part of the country is certainly prospering nowadays, and it ought to, too, with its coal and iron and other resources. I went all through the land of the 'boom.' Will it last? O, well, I can't say about that, I am sure. I knew that real estate was way up when I was there, but I didn't make any particular inquiries about it."

"How popular did you find President Cleveland in the South?"

"Now, that's something I'm not going to talk about. That's politics, you know."

"What did the Birmingham incident amount to?"

"O, that was not worth notice. It was a trivial affair. My jaunt down South was for pleasure. Our party were not bent on political conquests, and we devoted ourselves to having a good time. We enjoyed ourselves everywhere, and I made two or three speeches. Out in Ohio we are having a boom in Findlay, Lima, and all that part of the State. There the boom depends on oil and natural gas, just as the South depends upon its coal and iron. The boom

the roads and the reasons given for the payment of a rebate upon grain and provisions for export; says it was not shown by petitioners that the commission has any power to grant relief under the acts, and that it is seldom that the rebate exceeds the ocean rate, so that, except in these rare instances, the long and short haul clause would not apply as between grain to Boston and grain through Boston for export. Therefore, the suspension of that clause would not give the relief asked. What the companies want is the authority to continue to pay rebates, whether less or greater than the ocean rate. The opinion says that if the rebate causes an unjust discrimination it would not be legal, nor could it be made so by the assent or order of the commission. If, on the other hand, as claimed, the rate from the West to Boston is a just rate, and the rate to the same point for export, though less, causes no unjust discrimination, but is made to correct inequality which would otherwise exist between the rates on export grain via Boston and via New York over practically like distances, to protect the export trade of Boston, then there is no violation of the law and no occasion to call on the commission. The opinion concludes:

Whether the freights from interior points ought to be carried at rates as low as those prevailing from the same points to New York is a question not legitimately before the commission now. The railroad companies, who are the only parties asking action at our hands, justify the differences now made on the ground of long haul, while submitting to a rebate on the export trade under a species of compulsion. If the exactions from the Boston traffic proper are excessive, the fact can only be adjudicated when somebody questions them in a proceeding instituted for the purpose of a regular investigation. It follows from what has been said that no order should be made on the petitions, and the petitioners have leave to withdraw them.

The operation of the Inter-State law has compelled the abandonment of business at Sprague's box-factory at Swanzey, N. H. The factory has been turning out over 3,000 boxes daily.

THE NEW YORK PAPERS.

Comment of the Press on the Action of the Commission.

NEW YORK, April 24.—[Special.]—The *Sun* this morning says:

The suspension of the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce law seems to be the principal service which the Inter-State Commission is asked to do. The Southern railroads were the first to ask and receive a temporary respit, and their example has speedily been followed by important business interests of various kinds. The American Sugar Refining Company of San Francisco, with a plant of more than $1,000,000, declares that its trade and capital will be lost unless Sec. 4—the long-haul section—is suspended and the overland railroads allowed to continue the old rates. The wool dealers, wool growers, and commission merchants of the same city protest that the wool industry will be seriously crippled unless that clause is enforced. The managers of eight banks there are confident that "all the productive and monetary relations of this coast are threatened with disorder and much loss" from the operation of the same fatal section. The millers there show that without low freight to the East they are not protected by the tariff from the competition of foreign raisinmakers. Not only the railroads themselves but the customers of the railroads are coming forward to beg that the whole provision of the law may be suspended, at least temporily, by the commission. So it goes. Interest after interest, industry after industry, protest against the operation of that perilous section. The Inter-State Commissioners have to look in the face the ugly fact that farmers, merchants, and manufacturers expect only loss or ruin from the Inter-State Commerce law. Never was a piece of half-baked legislation sooner found out. It is a law of which those who carry freight and those for whom it is carried complain with equal fervor. Senator Cullom and Senator Reagan have reason to be proud of their work if to scare trade, and agriculture, and industry is an achievement to proud of.

The *World* says:

If the Inter-State Commission continues to suspend provisions of the law every time anybody who is pinched by it complains, there will soon be nothing left of it. As "No thief e'er felt the halter draw, with good opinion of the law," so no corporation ever felt the curb without kicking. The law should have a test before being hung up.

ALLEGED DISCRIMINATIONS.

Merchants of Detroit Protest Against Actions of the Michigan Central.

DETROIT, Mich., April 24.—[Special.]—There is a very bitter feeling here on the part of merchants and shippers towards the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the alleged unjust discrimination the road has resorted to under color of the Inter-State bill. The matter has been made the subject of a special meeting of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Exchange, of which T. H. Hinchman is President, and is a prominent topic of legislative consideration. Mr. Hinchman has been very severe in his strictures on H. B. Ledyard, President of the Central Company, who is charged with having lost no opportunity for taking such extreme advantage of the terms of the law as to render both it and his railroad as odious as possible. President Ledyard has just returned from New York and makes answer to President Hinchman's criticisms. He says that it is not true that he has taken undue advantage of the terms of the law to render the road aggressive, and asks why he should feel like discriminating or should discriminate against Detroit, which has always been the home of his family and property interests are. He says that it is natural that any influence he possesses should be used to favor Detroit. In regard to the threats that the Legislature will pass a two-cent-fare law, Mr. Ledyard says that in that event roads now running five and six trains a day will reduce the number to one or two. He claims that such a law would annihilate many lines, and that none but the strongest companies could do business on a two-cent basis. President Hinchman of the exchange, on being told of President Ledyard's denial of the charge that he had discriminated against Detroit, cited a specific instance. About a year ago, he says, he saw a dispatch from Ledyard to General Manager Mulliken of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, proposing that Mulliken's road join with the Michigan Central in a movement placing the price of commercial travelers' 1,000-mile tickets at $25, to apply to Michigan alone. At this time 1,000-mile tickets were selling in Ohio and Indiana and some other Western States as low as $15 and $20.

Zinc-Ore Freights Advanced.

GALENA, Ill., April 24.—[Special.]—One effect of the Inter-State Commerce bill has been to advance the freight on zinc-ores to La Salle about $4 per ton. This will put a complete check upon one of the most important industries in this section, as zinc-ore cannot profitably be mined and shipped at that rate of freight. The output of zinc-ore in the Counties of Lafayette and Grant, in Southern Wisconsin, has averaged heretofore twenty car-loads per day.

AN ELECTRIC-LIGHT PLANT BURNED.

The Brush Works in Cincinnati Destroyed —A Heavy Loss Entailed.

CINCINNATI, O., April 24.—[Special.]—The internal part of the Brush Electric-Light Company's plant was destroyed by fire early this morning. The company places the loss at $70,000. There were eleven large dynamo machines and two smaller ones. The building is an old one and the loss on that will be about $60,000. The walls remain intact, only the interior woodwork having been burned out. Of course, the fire and the burning of the building will do away with the electric light, at least as far as the Brush light is concerned. The company handles 350 lights. These lights are scattered about on different streets, throughout concert halls, in all of the theatres, and in many large factories. One of the employés of the place, a man named Dwyer, was severely burned.

A Block in Ashes.

PLYMOUTH, Pa., April 24.—A fire took place this morning by which a block of six frame buildings in the business portion of the town was destroyed and very little of the contents saved. Five of the buildings were owned by George P. Richards and one by Charles Sunn. They were valued at $12,000; partially insured. The loss on stock will reach $30,000; about half covered by insurance.

Burning of a Steamer by Incendiaries.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 23.—The steamer Capt. Miller, running between Centreville and Baltimore, was burned at her wharf at Centreville this morning. The fire is supposed to have been of an incendiary origin. The loss is half covered by insurance.

Grand Auction Sale of Art.

Don't forget the last auction sale of Oriental Rugs today at No. 215 Wabash avenue. Sales commence at 10:30 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

Gen. Beauregard, of lottery fame, has written a long and severe letter in answer to some strictures made by Jeff Davis upon his conduct at the battle of Shiloh. The letter discloses the existence of a bitter enmity between the two men, and it is likely that ere long the battle will rage furiously along the entire line of Southern Brigadiers.

A WEEK IN WALL STREET.

THE MARKET SHAKEN UP BY THE SCHNAEBELS INCIDENT.

A Suspension of the Bullish Feeling—Money Likely to Be Fairly Easy in the Immediate Future—The Inter-State Commerce Law Increasing Railroad Earnings—Amusement Furnished by Two Directors —The Clearing-Houses—Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, April 23.—[Special.]—The *Times'* financial article says: The market the last week has acted better than it did the week before, in that it has been firmer, and the relapses which have occurred now and then have been followed by good recoveries. It got a shaking from the Schnaebels incident, as the affair is called in diplomatic language, because the Paris Bourse was thrown into a great fright and sold on London. London took alarm and sold on us, and all of the stocks which have much of a market on the other side immediately felt the effects and declined. More peaceful assurances soon came over the cables and recovery followed, but it is plain that London feels uneasy. The private cables to the various houses in the street having foreign connections say this, and the market itself shows it. There is not so much a bearish feeling over there as a suspension of the bullish feeling, indisposing people to buy while the political outlook is so cloudy. We are, therefore, deprived for the time being of that hearty support from London which was counted upon to support the bull movement here. This may not last long, but while it does last its influence is felt. As a consequence the trading has been less broad than it would otherwise have been, and the market has more of the purely professional look than it should have to be thoroughly healthy. At the same time the general sentiment, remains bullish, and the disposition to buy stocks is pronounced. One cause of this is the certainty that money will be fairly easy from this time on. It has ruled at 4½ to 6 per cent for the week, most of the business being done at 5 per cent. This is the usual figure now for time loans anywhere from sixty days to six months, which shows that bankers anticipate an active business year, with that full employment for money which such activity means.

The enormous amount of railroad building now in progress would be in itself a sufficient cause for brisk trade, and other evidences are not wanting that the year will be, taken altogether, a good one, provided, of course, no disaster like failure of crops or foreign war comes upon us. In the best of years, however, there will be occasional waiting spells and times of reaction which must be reflected in the stock market. We are really in something like one of these now, and if the market should have some slight relapse before it starts forward again no one need be surprised.

It was said in a previous article that about the time money became easy in the street and the bank statements began to show up strong, as yesterday's did, it would be found that a good many operators had sold out their stocks, and while they were all back waiting for a relapse to buy again the rank and file who had bought the stocks sold would be left wondering why prices did not go up any more. While there is practical unanimity in the opinion that stocks are going to sell much higher this year, it is undeniable that a not inconsiderable number of operators are indisposed to buy now until, among other things, it can be seen how the Inter-State law will work. So far the roads have not used it as to increase their earnings, for rates have not only been advanced, but they have been maintained so rigidly as to cause all the outcry now heard from the people who used to get cut rates. Secret cutting, by rebates or otherwise, is a public offense, punishable in the United States courts; and no one pretends that railroad managers are foolish enough to incur the danger of such punishment. Then, also, free passes are cut absolutely, and the virtual destruction of the deadhead system has added considerably to passenger earnings. It is mentioned as an interesting incident of the new order of things that the sort of guard of honor of railroad men who went out West with the body of President Mitchell of the St. Paul Road had each and all to pay full fare—the first time such a thing has happened, probably, in the railroad history of this country. With higher freight rates strictly maintained, and no deadheadism in the passenger department, the railroads ought, it would seem, to make big earnings now and continue to make them; but the bear argument on this asks the question: Will they continue to make them? It is urged that the effect of the higher rates is to check the traffic, and the assertion is confidently made that the last part of this month and the coming month will show a considerable falling off in traffic receipts, while rumors of this and that railroad company sidetracking unused cars by tens and fifties at a time are current in the street. It will be noted that this bearish talk amounts only to rumors and assertions, while the fact of the large earnings reported up to this time admits of no denial. It is fair, however, to allow these assertions their due weight, in that they represent the opinion of men whose buying or selling of stocks is on a scale sufficiently large to influence the market; nor can it be denied that there is really considerable uncertainty how the law will operate. The first suit under it has already come into court, the St. Paul Road being the defendant, and the accusation being that it has violated the long and short haul section of the statute. It is not unreasonable, therefore, that certain of the professionals of the street should be indisposed to bull the market now, and stand back waiting to see how things will turn out.

At such a time the "soft spots" may be expected to show themselves, even if the general list remains firm. Such a soft spot makes itself apparent in New York & New England. Considerable amusement was felt in some quarters and angry feeling in others by the public announcement that two of the directors of the road had just made a tour of inspection over it, and had returned very bearish on the property, they announcing also that they had sold out all their stock. As neither of the two directors was a railroad man, or a person whose opinion on railroad matters was regarded as worth more or less than any other broker's in the street, some people were greatly amused at the learned discourse of one of these gentlemen on the state of affairs which he discovered on his exploring venture. But the fellows who had not sold their stock were furious, and declared with some truth that the spectacle of a director of a road first announcing that he had sold out and then bearing the stock was something unheard of before in Wall street. It shocked all the proprieties, for when speculators bear the stock of a road of which they happen to be directors etiquet requires that they at least shall not do it publicly. So nice a question of the proprieties is not for outsiders to pass upon, but from certain information obtained it is tolerably safe to say that New York & New England stock is likely to have a sharp fall.

The two directors referred to are not the only ones who have sold out. There is good reason for saying that they only represent others who have been the actual supporters of the stock in the market. These people have sold, and the stock is in that dangerous condition where its support is only in scattered holdings of the crowd of small-fry speculators. The insiders have got out on the top. They know what the property is and what its value is, and have sold, leaving the outsiders to hold the bag. A fall in the stock under such circumstances seems inevitable, and the sooner the thing is done and out of the way the better for the market. If it has to come it had better come now while the market is in a sort of waiting stage. After the stock has gone down to a lower level there will be less danger for the bull side generally, because a sudden and severe break in a prominent stock when the market is generally on the move upward is apt to give everything a severe setback.

THE CLEARING-HOUSES.

Comparison of Returns of the Week with Those of a Year Ago.

BOSTON, Mass., April 24.—The following shows the gross exchanges at the leading clearing-houses in the United States for the week ended April 23, 1887, with the rates per cent increase or decrease as compared with the grosss exchanges for the corresponding week in 1886:

Cities.	*Clearances.*	*Per cent.*
New York	$695,505,107	Increase 33.2
Boston	88,069,684	Increase 29.7
Philadelphia	69,445,094	Increase 46.2
Chicago	56,731,000	Increase 39.6
St. Louis	16,764,406	Increase 12.9
San Francisco	12,264,109	Increase 53.7
Baltimore	14,175,754	Increase 47.8
Cincinnati	11,586,900	Increase 27.9
Pittsburg	10,482,133	Increase 49.4
New Orleans	8,387,218	Increase 37.9
Kansas City	8,169,981	Increase 39.5
Louisville	4,766,353	Increase 32.9
Providence	4,461,500	Increase 6.0
St. Paul	3,579,376	Increase 73.7
Milwaukee	3,837,000	Increase 33.7
Minneapolis	2,660,570	Increase 50.6
Detroit	3,545,318	Increase 24.5
Omaha	2,640,876	Increase 90.8
Denver	2,382,235	Increase 85.9
Cleveland	3,559,833	Increase 73.6
Columbus	2,324,437	Increase 51.7
Memphis	1,825,895	Increase 96.5
Indianapolis	1,708,904	Increase 61.6
Hartford	1,591,838	Increase 9.3
New Haven	1,209,710	Increase 28.9
*Duluth	1,327,946	.....
Wichita	827,251	Increase 165.7
Springfield	967,300	Increase 29.8
St. Joseph	1,257,300	Increase 53.8
Worcester	1,094,166	Increase 34.3
Peoria	762,567	Increase 21.3
Portland	950,000	Decrease 6.8
Galveston	773,640	Decrease 21.5
Norfolk	589,632	Decrease 6.3
Lowell	545,379	Increase 34.1
Syracuse	536,837	Increase 29.5
Grand Rapids	599,649	Increase 42.8
Total	$1,041,302,356	Increase 35.2
Outside New York	345,697,249	Increase 35.4

*Not included in totals.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Business Dull on the London Exchange— In Other Cities.

LONDON, April 24.—The demand for discount during the last week was extremely inactive, quotations being 1@⅝. The budget proposals indicate a further addition to the loanable supplies and add weakness to the market. On the Stock Exchange business was dull and prices, taking the average of the week, were firm; the fall under the Paris scare was recovered yesterday, and final quotations showed that a general improvement is impending. The settlement kept the actual volume of business with narrow limits. American railroad securities were quiet. There was a tendency here to realize, but American buying was steady and assisted in checking a decline. The week's variations in prices include the following:

Increases—Illinois Central, 5; Atlantic, West Extension, and Cincinnati & Washington seconds, 2 each; Cincinnati & Washington thirds, Louisville mortgage, Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburg & Connellsville, and Norfolk gold, 1 each; Alabama Southern, ½.

Decreases—Wabash general bonds, Central Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande common, Erie preferred, Norfolk & Western preferred, and Ohio & Mississippi ordinary, 2 each; Louisville & Nashville and Wabash preferred, 1¼ each; Lake Shore and Union Pacific, New York, Ontario & Western, and Cincinnati & Washington firsts, ¾ each; St. Paul common, ⅝.

Canadian securities were heavy; Canadian Pacific declined 1⅜; Grand Trunk, third preference, 1¾; do ordinary, 1½; do second preferred, 1; and do first preference, ½; while do guaranteed advanced ¼. Mexican was largely sold, ordinary declining 4½, seconds 4, and firsts 1. The Barings announce the issue of £1,330,000 of Atlantic & Northwest 5 per cent bonds at 103.

PARIS, April 24.—The Bourse has recovered from the semi-panic arising from the Schnaebels incident. Yesterday 3 per cent rentes rose 65c. Suez Canal rose 18f, Panama Canal 1f 25c, and Credit Foncier 4f 50c. The closing quotations show the following declines on the week: Three per cent rentes, 90c; Suez Canal, 22f; Credit Foncier, 25f.

BERLIN, April 24.—Business on the bourse was flat during the week, but became rather active yesterday, although there was a fractional break in all international securities. Prussian 4s closed at 105.90; Deutsche Bank at 159; Austrian gold rente at 90.75; Hungarian gold rente at 80.75; Austrian credit at 452; short exchange on London, 20.36; long do, 20.30; and private discount at 2.

FRANKFORT, April 24.—Business on the bourse was limited, and there was a general decline in prices. Russian 4s closed at 81.70; Austrian silver rente at 85.70; Austrian gold rente, 225; short exchange on London, 20.36; exchange on New York, 4.18; private discount, 2¼.

ELECTRICAL TYPEWRITER.

An Invention by a Philadelphian Which Will Revolutionize Telegraphy.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 24.—[Special.]—James F. McLaughlin, a young electrician of this city, claims that he has succeeded in perfecting an electrical typewriter which will be the most formidable rival that has as yet arisen against the Bell Telephone Company, as well as against the entire system of modern telegraphy. The machine, as it stands now, is not unlike an ordinary typewriter, except the roller on which the paper is carried. This moves automatically, and when the end of a line is reached it flies back and turns a notch, ready to begin anew. The keyboard differs slightly from that of the mechanical typewriter. The alfabet, instead of being in banks, is in two rows, and on ivory squares instead of glass disks. Each key is worked from an independent armature, so that whether the operator strike the keyboard with great force, or touch it ever so lightly, the impression on the paper is precisely similar in each case. An ordinary battery such as used on a Morse wire supplies the electrical energy. The utility of young McLaughlin's invention, and the claim that it will seriously affect the business of the telephone on short circuits, and ruin it altogether in long ones, lie in the fact that each message sent is duplicated in the office of the sender; that the same message can be sent to a dozen or a score of places at the same time; that absolute secrecy is secured, and that when not in use electrically the wire can be disconnected and the machine used mechanically as long as desired.

As a rival of the Morse telegraph the inventor claims that it has numerous advantages. A skilled operator is not required. Any person of ordinary intelligence and a pair of hands can send a message. The depression of each key causes an electrical impulse to travel the wire from sender to receiver. Only one impulse is required for each character instead of several impulses required to produce the dots, dashes, and spaces in the Morse system. Herein lies the impossibility of successfully "tapping" a wire, because even if the wire were cut between two points nothing would be received but a single unmeaning click for each time the keyboard was depressed, whereas in the Morse system each click would represent part of a character. The synchronism is perfect. By possibility can there be an error in transmission. On the score of rapidity it beats the ordinary telegraphic message out of sight.

An ordinarily rapid operator in a telegraph office can "receive" on an average at the rate of thirty words a minute. An ordinarily rapid girl accustomed to a type-writing machine can write on an average sixty to sixty-five words a minute, and if she makes an error of substance or of construction, or in spelling, it is recorded. It is not even necessary that the person for whom the message is intended should be present while it is coming over the wire, as the machine used as a receiver works automatically, and when the paper runs out notifies the sender by ringing a bell to cease operations.

Poverty of a Great Artist.

The monument mania is raging in France and Cherbourg has caught it and will try to erect a memorial of J. F. Millet, who was born there. This commendable project has brought out many reminiscences of the injustice, neglect, and wretchedness that were so largely the illustrious artist's lot in life. For example, it is told that one quarter day, his rent being due and his purse, as usual, empty, Millet succeeded in coaxing a picture-dealer to visit his studio to see if there was not something there worth the 800 which he owed his landlord. The dealer came, turned over canvas after canvas superciliously, but at last consented to give the sum required in exchange for three important works. As he laid the three 100-franc notes on the table Millet suddenly remembered that the next day was his wife's fête. "I should like to invite a few friends," he said eagerly; could you not take something else, so that I may have enough to pay for the dinner?" The dealer shrugged his shoulders, but the poor painter was so pressing that he agreed, not without difficulty, to take a sketch which was on the easel for 4. "Vingt francs!" sighed Millet, "mais nous n'aurons meme pas de dessert." "You wish a dessert," replied the dealer. "Well, as you've got me in a generous mood, I'll give you 10 francs for that other sketch," and the bargain was struck, the dealer carrying off for 2—the dessert—a little gem that he sold afterward for 800. It is worth 3,000 today.

The Arrest of Simmons.

MONTEREY, Cal., April 24.—The evidence against Simmons, who was arrested yesterday charged with having fired the Hotel Del Monte, is said to be very strong. It is known beyond doubt that the water-pipes had been tampered with. The man who set fire to the hotel did so with the intention of making a clean sweep and fully succeeded. What evidence the officers have of his guilt is not known, but it is said they have eye-witnesses who will testify that they saw Simmons walk away from the scene of the fire a few minutes before the flames were discovered; also that, when it was found that the books were uninjured by the fire, an investigation was made and it was discovered that Simmons was $4,000 short in his accounts. Another statement is that at the time of the fire, when every one was doing all they could to save lives and property, Simmons was walking around with his hands in his pockets, and when requested to lend his assistance he replied: "I have nothing more to do with this place."

OBITUARY.

David Preston, the Detroit Millionaire and Philanthropist.

DETROIT, Mich., April 24.—[Special.]—David Preston, President of the Preston Bank of Detroit and Chicago, and one of the most prominent men in Michigan, died at 6 o'clock this morning at his home, No. 43 Bagg street, presumably of heart-disease. He retired in his usual good health. He awoke at 5 o'clock and complained of feeling very ill. Physicians were instantly called, but could do nothing for him, and an hour later he was dead. He was the chief leader of the Prohibition party, which nearly carried the State on the constitutional amendment, and two years ago was their candidate for Governor. A millionaire, he gave liberally to religious and charitable works and contributed largely to the Prohibition campaign fund.

[Mr. Preston was born in Harmony, Chautauqua County, New York, Sept. 20, 1826, his father being the Rev. David Preston, a Methodist minister. He was educated in the public schools, began life poor, and by his own industry and integrity worked his way to the front. He was married May 5, 1852, and his family numbers seven children. Mr. Preston had been a resident of Detroit for forty years. Mr. Preston's business life began in Detroit in 1843, when he entered the banking office of J. F. Lewis & Co. He began business for himself in 1852 as a banker. Two years later he opened a banking office in Chicago, in which he had ever since been interested. Mr. Preston's efforts in behalf of Albion College secured a large additional endowment to that institution. In 1870 he notified the trustees that he would secure $60,000 in small sums from the people if they would get $50,000 from not more than fifty men in the State. The trustees secured the required amount by the aid of $5,000 from Mr. Preston. He then took the field to fulfill his part of the agreement, and in September, 1873, paid over $60,000 he had raised, and a week later the financial panic occurred, and Mr. Preston was obliged to close his bank Sept. 25. He published a circular stating the amount and character of his assets, assured his creditors he could and would pay every dollar the bank owed, and have a surplus of a quarter of a million. He reopened his bank Sept. 27, two days after closing it, and soon made his word good. He was two years a member of Detroit Common Council—the only public office he ever held. He was nominated for Governor on the Prohibition ticket against his inclination, and took the stump for principle, as he said. Prior to this time he had been a Republican.]

Frank W. Ballard.

NEW YORK, April 23.—[Special.]—Frank W. Ballard, one of the most widely-known insurance writers in the country, died today of pneumonia at the Grand Central Hotel.

[Born in New York nearly sixty years ago, he began his business career in the wholesale dry goods trade, but soon abandoned it, and with B. F. Lanierre and Wilson G. Hunt organized the Importers' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company. Later he was Secretary of the Security Fire Insurance Company, which failed at the time of the Chicago fire. He next went on the editorial staff of the *Evening Mail*. His last work was on the *Commercial Bulletin*, whose insurance department he has conducted for ten years. He was the first Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and of the National Board of Underwriters.]

Lieut. Danenhower's Funeral.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 24.—The funeral of Lieut. Danenhower took place here today. The body arrived at 8:45 a. m., and was received at the railway station by a detail from the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-eighth, separate companies, and also members of the life-saving crew, who acted as bearers. With the body were the parents and brothers of Lieut. Danenhower and Mr. Harry C. Towers of Washington. The burial was at Riverside Cemetery.

Jacob Obermann.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 24.—[Special.]—Jacob Obermann, senior member of the firm of J. Obermann & Co., brewers, died at 12 o'clock tonight of paralysis of the heart, after three days' illness, aged 68. The deceased was a pioneer brewer, a prominent Mason and Turner. He was also Treasurer of the Mechanics' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a position he held for the last twenty-eight years.

Nimrod Long.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., April 24.—Nimrod Long died early this morning in his 74th year. The deceased was a prominent banker and capitalist, and was widely known on account of his connection with and interest in the affairs of the Baptist church. He leaves a large fortune.

A CLEVELAND MYSTERY.

A Young Woman Foully Murdered in a Fashionable Quarter of the City.

CLEVELAND, O., April 24.—[Special.]—Another murder mystery baffles the Cleveland police force. A young girl was assaulted and murdered in a yard in the most fashionable part of the city, and the perpetrator of the crime is still at large. Just before 12 o'clock last night the family of C. D. Hatch, No. 355 Sibley street, were startled by hearing loud shrieks for help. There was a sound of rapid footsteps at the side of the house, and then all was silent. Investigation disclosed the body of a young woman lying under a porch in the rear of the premises. When removed it was found that she was dead. The lower part of her face was covered with blood, and her throat and left cheek were badly bruised. The condition of her clothing and suspicious marks on the body showed that another foul crime besides murder had been attempted. The victim was Maggie McCarthy, a domestic in the employ of the Rev. Wilton M. Smith, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, living on Case avenue, not more than 100 feet from the spot where the girl was killed. A post-mortem examination disclosed the fact that the girl had been choked to death. The whole affair is shrouded in the deepest mystery. The neighborhood is the finest in the city, splendid residences line Case avenue, and but a block away is Euclid avenue and Prospect street, the two ultra-fashionable thoroughfares of Cleveland. The girl left home about 4 o'clock in the afternoon yesterday, and the last seen of her was when she alighted alone from the Prospect street car at 10:50 last night and started in the direction of home. Mr. Hatch states that he saw a man run out of the yard as he opened the door, but could not describe him. So far the police have been unable to discover any trace of this man or in fact any clew at all by which to identify the murderer. The victim was about 24 years of age, rather prepossessing in appearance, and bore an unsullied reputation. Suspicion first was directed toward her lover, but as he was at home when the murder was committed he was cleared.

This crime recalls the famous Clymons murder sixteen years ago; in fact, the two cases are exactly alike. Susan Clymons, a young girl, was choked to death in a vacant lot adjoining a residence on Euclid avenue but a few hundred yards from the scene of this tragedy. Cries for help were heard in the middle of the night, and the next day Miss Clymons' dead body was found under a tree not fifty feet from the house mentioned. Her murderer was never apprehended, and the spot is today pointed out to visitors as the scene of a mysterious murder. Cleveland is fast becoming notorious as a centre of crime. Not less than a dozen murders have been committed within the last year and a half, and so far no one has suffered the death penalty for any of them. Hanging appears to be played out in Northern Ohio as well as in some parts of the South.

A Craze for Ivory Miniatures.

A young French artist in town is at present supplying society with ivory miniatures, and, although they come exceedingly high, he is scarcely able to keep up with the demand. Painting on ivory, if not a lost art, was, until the present revival, almost a forgotten one. Such work requires exact taste, abundant patience, and peculiar skill. The skill and the knowledge of the art required of course died away with the falling off of a demand for the kind of work in question. The cheapness and apparent value and permanency of photographs struck a fatal blow at the one-time popularity of ivory miniatures. But with the lapse of years it has been found that photographs are not permanent records, and people, besides, have now more money and taste than when the photographs took first place in the affections. The transparency and beauty of these miniatures are a delight to the eye, but the commonplace buyer with the commonplace pocketbook is rather staggered with the information that a miniature three or four inches square costs $300 to $500.—*New York Mail.*

It Is Chronic with Them.

Omaha *Herald:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE says that the mugwump is growing uneasy. This is not wholly true. He is already uneasy. He is built that way. That is why he is a mugwump.

Better Pay for Printers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 24.—The English newspapers here have voluntarily advanced the price of composition three cents per thousand, making the rate 43 cents.

HARTMANN IN NEW YORK.

THE NIHILIST IDENTIFIED AS A PEDDLER OF SOAP IN THE STREETS.

Activity of the Agents of the Russian Police Causes His Temporary Retirement from Public Gaze—He Tells of His Attempt to Kill the Father of the Present Czar — The Sunday Laws Enforced in Gotham—Many Arrests Made.

NEW YORK, April 24.—[Special.]—Leo Hartmann, the Nihilist, has been identified here in a soap-peddler. He has been making a poor living in that way for months, but under an assumed name, and quite unknown to the police; but he was tempted to make a speech in a recent meeting denunciatory of Secretary of State Bayard for arranging a treaty with Russia to extradite assasins of Czars, and recognition has ensued. He is short and slight, and of a nervous temperament. He usually wears a full blonde beard, and when he first came to America he dressed well and tastily. At present he is inclined to the unkempt shabbiness that distinguishes most of the radical agitators here when they have not been refined by the regular habits of prison life.

Hartmann talks freely about the events that led to his flight to this country. But he had not been here long before he found himself compelled to keep quiet, for an earnest effort was made to bring an attempt on the Czar's life under the head of extraditable offenses. Hartmann's friends maintained that he had to flee from Russia on account of a political offense—that his attempt to remove the Czar was but a part of the acknowledged program of a political party. And so it was; but there is no knowing just how the affair might have turned out could Hartmann have been found when the courts were asked to make a precedent on the case. Never did a hunted man disappear so completely, and while police and detectives were scouring the East Side for him he was amusing himself by learning English and reading editorial comment on himself in Mr. Swinton's library. When the chase was abandoned, for it was plain that the Government would hesitate, if not refuse, to surrender Hartmann, the Nihilist returned to the light, but he did not make much fuss about it. He says that his attempt upon the Czar's life was the fourth that that enduring monarch escaped. The eighth killed him. Hartmann's effort occurred in November, 1879. A little more than a year before he had escaped from prison, where he was confined for his political opinions. The policy of terrorism was originated and inaugurated in 1879, and Hartmann was one of its first expounders. After two or three futile efforts the revolutionary party, which was centered at St. Petersburg, decided it advisable, on account of the growing severity of the police, to break up and scatter its members through the country. Hartmann went to a village on the Volga, where not long after a secret congress of the revolutionists was held. The organization was strengthened in various ways, one of which was the election of a supreme council of three persons. This council had absolute control over the members, and all were bound to do its bidding no question. At its head was a woman, Sophie Perovsky, since executed for complicity in the successful attempt upon the Czar. Hartmann was elected a member of the next highest authority, the Executive Committee, and after the adjournment of the congress he laid before it a new plan for prosecuting the work against the Czar. It was, in brief, to construct a mine under the Imperial Highness and blow him up. The idea took at once, and Hartmann was sent to St. Petersburg to examine the system of canals there with a view to utilizing them in some way. It was found impracticable on account of the nature of the soil. His Highness was at that time in the Crimea, and the Nihilists accordingly sent out searchers everywhere to determine by what route the Czar would return home. When it was learned that he would take passage over the Great Southern Railway they bought a small house near the track, just outside the City of Moscow. Hartmann and Sophie Perovsky, who pretended to be his wife, lived there and secreted with them a number of their fellow conspirators. They had 150 feet of tunnel to construct in order to get under the railway track. The difficulties of the task may be imagined when it is considered that it had to be done with the utmost secrecy. A transverse section of the tunnel was thirty-six inches broad at the base and forty-six inches high, triangular in shape. The miners had got within seven feet of the track and were just under the edge of the high embankment on which the road runs at that point, when they decided that there was not dynamite enough. The explosive had been manufactured secretly in St. Petersburg. One of the conspirators, named Goldenberg, was sent to the Capital to get more. He was arrested soon after his arrival. Meanwhile the work on the tunnel was delayed, and the innocent-looking people in the little house near the railroad were disturbed by the report that the Czar had started for home. There was nothing to do but try the mine in its incomplete state and with a small charge or see the work wasted.

All of the conspirators but Sophie Perovsky and, as Hartmann says, "one other" [Hartman himself probably] left the neighborhood. Copper cylinders seven feet long and six inches in diameter were filled with dynamite and placed at the end of the tunnel. They were connected by wire with a galvanic battery stationed in a barn at some distance from the house. Sophie Perovsky took up her station at the battery, while her companion went up the track to watch for the right train; he was in sight of the barn and could give a signal when to connect the wires at the battery. Presently the train came rushing along. It was the imperial conveyance sure enough, and when it was directly over the mine the comrade gave the signal. The connection was made and the cars leaped into the air and fell in a confused, burning wreck at the foot of the embankment. Nothing, not even more dynamite, could have made it more complete—except the presence of the Czar in the train. At Moscow, for some reason, he had sent the baggage train ahead of his own cars, and was following safely along several miles behind when the explosion occurred. But the two conspirators were happily ignorant of this for a time, and they made their way from the scene together by a succession of transits through back yards to a thoroughfare and lost themselves in the city, convinced that they had rid their country of its tyrant. Hartmann escaped, but most of his companions were taken or remained to operate new plots, finally to be successful, and then die on the scaffold to pay for it.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

Saloonkeepers and Other Law-Breakers Arrested Under Mayor Hewitt's Orders.

NEW YORK, April 24.—[Special.]—Certain privileged members of the metropolitan police force of this town had a glorious time today in the matter of free drinks. They were about the only class of men who seemed to experience no difficulty in getting liquor. Bars and their wealth of golden fluid were upon the defensive all over the town. The police officers gathered into the excise net 132 unfortunate gentlemen who had allowed their generosity of heart to get the better of their sound common sense. The incautious vender of intoxicants who persisted in keeping his side door open did it in the full knowledge of the probable consequences. He knew that Mayor Hewitt had expressed himself as "meaning business" in his effort to enforce the law.

Policemen in citizen's clothes began their work of tippling in the name of and for the benefit of the law. Officers attached to uptown precincts were transferred to those down-town, and vice versa, and the members of the steamboat squad, ordinarily off duty Sunday, were pressed into the work. At Delmonico's a policeman ordered Rhine wine, got it, and then arrested the waiter who brought it to him. After this interesting event had transpired the other "guests" at Delmonico's eschewed Rhine wine as an unhealthy Sunday beverage, and drank champagne and brandy. The other hotels invaded were the Continental, Hotel Royal, the Brunswick, and the New York. At some places it was necessary for the officers to drink two glasses of whisky before being able to decide whether the proprietor was violating the law. The saloons up-town were generally tight closed during the latter part of the afternoon and in the evening. Aside from saloonkeepers, the police also turned their attention to other Sunday law-breakers. Two mechanics were arrested for repairing a boiler in their machine shop. A Bowery barber cut a detective's hair and was arrested for it, and several men and women, Hebrews, were arrested for keeping their stores open.

THAT "TRIBUNE" CIRCULAR.

Another Editorial on the Subject—Gen. Fairchild's Attitude.

NEW YORK, April 23.—In regard to the controversy which has arisen about its circular to the Grand Army posts of the country, asking for expressions of opinion on the Dependent Pensions bill, the *Tribune* will say editorially tomorrow:

Now that the battle over the *Tribune's* modest, tranquil, and successful endeavor to obtain from the veterans of the Grand Army their individual opinions on the subject of pension legislation has spread over the country, it is well to inquire in the interest of peace and good-fellowship who the antagonists are. It is easy to distinguish the leaders on one side. They are the devoted friends of the present Administration. They are naturally unwilling that their prophetic tenderness should lose its delicate bloom by being subjected to any rude and unhallowed test, and so they are all up in arms from Alaska to the Dry Tortugas, and the battle waxes fierce and hot. But whom are they fighting? Certainly not the *Tribune*. We are mere spectators, looking on with interest and amusement, and waiting quietly for the smoke to lift so that we can see who has been killed. Moreover, the soldiers themselves are taking no hand in the contest, sending in their replies to our questions as fast as we can conveniently take care of them. It is plain enough to see whom the reformers suppose their enemy to be. They are all absolutely certain that they are fighting "that man Blaine." Any movement which is likely to elicit an expression of the popular will on any subject must in the very nature of things be a movement in his interest, to be headed off by them at any cost. This accounts for the fury and the wind, and if, perchance, when this cruel war is over, it should be found that the casualties are all among themselves it would account for that also. And yet they are objects of pity as well as of contempt

THE THREE GREAT EVILS.

REV. JAMES S. GREENE ON MONOPOLY, NIHILISM, AND INFIDELITY.

A Cheerful View of a Situation Admitted to Be Fraught with Danger—Monopoly's Despotism, Nihilism's Knife and Bomb—What Is to Be Feared—Prof. Swing on the Perpetual Youth of the Mind—Corner-Stone Layings.

At St. Matthew's Church yesterday morning the Rev. James S. Greene, D. D., discussed the efforts of monopoly, Nihilism, and infidelity to secure control of the country, taking his text from the sixty-second chapter of Isaiah, fourth verse: "Thou shalt no more be termed forsaken; neither shall thy land be any more termed desolate; but shall be called Hephzibah and thy land Beulah: for the Lord delighteth in thee, and thy land shall be married."

The speaker said a great many believed that on account of the various labor troubles the country was going to pieces. He took a more cheerful view of the situation. In discussing the final destination of this country it makes all the difference in the world whether it is going to a funeral or a wedding. One would think, judging from public comment, that our country was on its way to interment in the cemetery of dead nations. This idea the reverend speaker combated. He then spoke of "the greedy, rapacious, grasping suitor known as Monopoly, whose sceptre is the iron railroad track and the telegraph wire." Since the first introduction of monopoly in this country things had gone from bad to worse. Monopoly decided everything. The speaker did not know whether the Inter-State Commerce law would have any tendency to place a check upon monopoly or not, but the history of past legislation proved that if monopoly favored a measure it would become a law and if it were opposed would certainly cause its defeat. The curse of the United States was monopoly. Every man and woman felt the touch of its despotism. He did not wish to be understood as begrudging the right to any man of accumulating as much money as he could honestly, but he thought the same principle should apply to corporations and capitalists as to the laborer and poor man. In England the vast accumulation of land by single individuals had driven the people to desperation and in Ireland to the verge of madness. The eyes of our people dilated with astonishment when they read of farms in the country comprising 5,000 or 8,000 acres, but the speaker read from a newspaper clipping which stated that in Scotland fifty-one persons owned 8,128,604 acres of land, or an average of 159,302 acres for each person. These figures implied an infinit acreage of wretchedness. It was this vulture, Monopoly, that asked this country to be its bride forever.

Another suitor for this country was Nihilism, which advanced no ideas save the knife and the bomb. The Nihilist believed in no God, no government, nor any of civilized institutions. Had the Nihilist the power he would drive God from the throne and occupy His place. In France it was termed Communism, in this country Socialism, and in Russia Nihilism, which latter term the speaker thought was the proper name for its evil, and meant an eternal and complete smashup of everything. The devil of destruction was an old devil. He showed himself in different ways. The followers of Nihilism were not the honest, hard-working laboring men, but were composed of people who were too lazy to own anything and of villains who could not be tempted to do honest work for any amount. It was Nihilism that murdered our policemen a year ago and created such excitement in every city in the land. It was the worst enemy of the laboring man, whose honest cry for reform was drowned out by the cry for anarchy.

In discussing the evil of infidelity the speaker asserted that all Anarchists were Infidels, but it did not follow that all infidels were Anarchists. When the police searched the homes of the Anarchists they found dynamite and Tom Paine's "Age of Reason," but not a copy of the Testament, or Watts' Hymns, or a Catholic breviary was unearthed. Infidelity had two wings—one known as liberalism and the other as anarchy. The former propose to conquer by the pen and the latter by blood and torture. They proposed to rob all graves of the hope of resurrection. The speaker, in concluding, made an eloquent plea that this country be given to Christ in marriage. Jacob waited for Rachel fourteen years, and Israel specially favored this country in providing natural resources, and creating for us a land which no other country on earth pretended to rival. The people here were happier than in any other land; the poor received more sympathy and the industrious more opportunity. At the conclusion of the sermon the choir sang the patriotic hymn, "America."

THE LAYING OF TWO CORNER-STONES.

The corner-stone of St. Paul's Universalist Church was laid at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The society is one of the oldest in the city. Before the fire its place of worship was on Van Buren street, and of late years its church has been on Michigan avenue, near Sixteenth street. It was thought best to follow the tide of population, and its new church is on Forty-seventh avenue, near Thirtieth street. The new edifice is well under way and gives promise of being handsome, substantial, and commodious. It is of stone and brick. The auditorium will seat 750 people, and in the rear are spacious parlors, lecture and Sunday-school rooms, kitchen, etc. The church will be ready for occupancy about Oct. 1, and when completed will have cost about $75,000. In the corner-stone were deposited a silver plate, suitably engraved, a large number of church publications, several sermons, and statistical and historical material concerning the society, and photographs of the Rev. Dr. Ryder, the Rev. Dr. Ellis, and the Rev. J. Coleman Adams, the present pastor. After an invocation by the Rev. E. A. Bingham was sung by the choir. This was followed by Scripture reading and responsive selections. The Rev. Dr. Ryder offered prayer. The stone was then laid and the pastor delivered a brief and appropriate address. After another hymn the benediction was pronounced and the audience dispersed.

The corner-stone of the new synagog of Congregation Ohavey Sholom Mariampol, at the southeast corner of Grand and Liberty streets, was laid yesterday afternoon with imposing ceremonies. The proceedings were witnessed by about 2,000 people. An orchestra discoursed sweet music during the ceremonies, and there were a number of addresses delivered. Rabbi Bersohn, the President, opened the exercises with a brief history of the congregation and the purpose for which the people were assembled. Next came the following rabbis, each of whom made a brief address: J. Spanierman, A. J. G. Lessen, L. Abramowitz, and J. Komisarsky. Their addresses were interspersed with music. The twelve stones, representing the twelve stones which Aaron wore on his breast, were then sold at auction, $70 being secured. The stones were donated to the congregation by the purchasers. Lazarus Silverman paid $50 for a piece of parchment that was placed in the corner-stone, together with another parchment containing a history of the congregation, with the names of the officers. The ex-Presidents of the congregation, President Cleveland, and Mayor Roche, and quotations from the Scriptures neatly engrossed in English and Hebrew characters. These documents, together with some papers, coins, and other things, were then sealed in the corner-stone. Letters were read from Mayor Roche and the Rev. Dr. Felsenthal regretting their inability to be present, and from the Congregation Ruhel Jacob, in Poland, which sent $10 and best wishes. Addresses were then delivered by Messrs. Henry Greenebaum, Herman Felsenthal, Charles Kosminski, Adolph Loeb, Dr. A. P. Kadison, and Edw. Rubovits.

The Congregation Ohavey Sholom Mariampol was organized in 1870 by Jacob Cohen, L. Levin, J. M. Berkson, and T. Levin. The first rabbi was S. Selterovich. The congregation now has ninety members and A. L. Aspenstein is the rabbi. The new synagog is 48x80 feet, built of brick with stone trimmings, and will be ready for occupancy about July. It will be a neat structure. The Crimeaux Social Club, composed of young members of the congregation, donated $300 towards building the church, and the congregation sent the club a letter of thanks.

THE PERPETUAL YOUTH OF THE MIND.

In his discourse in Central Music-Hall yesterday morning the Rev. David Swing brought prominently forth the idea that the perpetual youth of the mind was dependent largely upon the individual, and would come whenever the proper efforts were made in that direction. In the course of his argument he mentioned the death of Vanderbilt and Mitchell, and said these incidents recalled the fact that it was possible for the mind to renew itself every year, and that it was only the body which grew older. He thought if the correct spiritual and physical philosophy was observed that the life of the body would average 125 years, and declared that the mind should flatter the body into longer life just as the discreet master flattered his servants into good service. The thought called up by these reflections, he said, was that the perpetual youth of the mind was more than a possibility, and that the mind could make for itself an everlasting boyhood. The difference between the early and later years of life lay in the fact that the former was purely physical, while the latter should be mental. There was more animation in the matured intellect than before the cheek had lost its bloom, and nature played beautiful music while waiting for the intellect of later life. The king—intellect—superseded the beauty of youth, and the great lines of glory which were marked in history by men came out of the ripened intellect. Our period was called the living age, and properly so, but it was true that men and women were losing their intellectual stimulus. Our intelligence was higher than during the preceding century, but it was rapidly becoming a dead one; it was great as compared with the past, but it was not promising for the future. Every one was incapable of living the life most adnured; all knew the path it was most desirable to follow, but the great difficulty of the age was to follow it. The age lay dead when we thought of the possibilities of the soul. Our education was adequate to reach this possibility, but our will was deficient, and under the free flag of America we were yet slaves to a petty tyrant. This despot clipped the eagle's wing and destroyed the freedom of courage, oppressed thought instead of exalting it, and held the mind in bondage. This despot was the love of money with some. Mr. Swing also said that a great man like Alexander Mitchell could die without depressing the value of his property, which showed how little the wheels of business needed any one man, and then stated that if our great capitalists would become word distributers—disseminators of knowledge—that their lives would rise as on eagle's wings, their youth be called back, and intelligence advanced.

Jones and Small in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 24.—Sam Jones and Sam Small opened a two weeks' revival service in the exposition building this afternoon. Mr. Jones preached one of his characteristic sermons, which was listened to with the greatest attention.

MR. FORD GETTING SHAKEN UP.

Spirited Replies of Various Roads to His Boycotting Invitation.

The cool request made by Vice-Chairman Daniels of the Central Traffic Association on behalf of General Passenger Agent Ford of the Pennsylvania, that the various roads in the association, even those which had been boycotted themselves for not boycotting the Western roads, join Mr. Ford at once in withdrawing from sale all tickets over Western lines that would not comply with Mr. Ford's mandates is receiving some rather pointed answers from the General Passenger Agents of such roads in the association whose views differ from those of Mr. Ford in this matter. The reply of General Passenger Agent Bronson of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, published in THE TRIBUNE a day or two ago, was terse and to the point, but an answer to that request has just been sent to Vice-Chairman Daniels by General Passenger Agent W. B. Shattuc of the Ohio & Mississippi Road which expresses his feelings in the matter still more forcibly and pointedly than Mr. Bronson's answer. It reads as follows:

"*George H. Daniels, Esq., Vice-Chairman C. T. A., Chicago, Ill.:* Replying to Mr. Ford's message, which you communicate to me, I would echo the sentiments expressed by the late Mr. Vanderbilt in regard to the public.

"W. B. SHATTUC."

Mr. W. F. White, General Passenger Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, has just issued a circular explaining the position of his company regarding the "agency" question. Mr. White says his company does not assume the right to interpret the law for other roads, nor does it admit the right of other companies to interpret it for his company. The law does not authorize any one railroad company to inflict a penalty upon any other road for a real or supposed violation of the act. On the contrary, it seems to provide distinctly against it, and says the appeal must be made to the Commissioners or the courts for the redress of all grievances arising under the act. It does not authorize any road to withdraw tickets from sale over any other line, whether that line is guilty or not of a violation of the act; much less where that line has requested an interchange of traffic in conformity with the law. The reverse of this is, however, quite apparent, and it is certain that a difference of opinion on the subject must, in order to conform to the law, be settled by such tribunals as the act recognizes, and none other. The desire of a line for any reasons to boycott an intermediate road does not relieve it of its responsibility for discriminating against a line beyond that has requested an interchange of through traffic in conformity with the law. Particularly is this so where the former still continues to sell through tickets over lines competing with the latter. Those lines that are now acting in this manner towards the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé will be held responsible to the Commissioners if their action is continued.

Mr. White further says: "The claim that the payment of commissions is a violation of the act may or may not be a safe one to make—i. e., it may or may not be true. No one with authority to speak has said so as yet, so far as known. If it is decided, in accordance with the act, that it is a violation of the law, this company will stop it at once and entirely, as we have pledged ourselves to do in our circular of the 1st inst. In this, as in all other matters arising under the new law, we respectfully decline the right of any railroad company to interpret any portion of it for us, and will hold them directly responsible for any discriminations against us."

Bright Prospects of the Mexican National.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 23.—[Special.]—A letter has been received by a gentleman in this city from W. W. Nevin, Secretary of the Mexican National Railway Company, in which a number of Chicago capitalists are interested, on the outlook for the enterprise. He says: "The prospects are very encouraging. The road has 500 completed mileage of over 900 miles. On this mileage, although the sections are detached and separated, the road is earning at the rate of $350,000 a year over and above operating expenses. Messrs. Matheson have just successfully placed in London, Amsterdam, and New York a loan of $8,500,000. This insures the completion of the main line to the United States, and a coal branch, believed to be very lucrative, which the company has for some time been desirous to build. When this main line is built the Mexican National will have a through route to New York 600 miles shorter than any other route in Mexico, constructed or in progress." He adds that American capital and Eastern ideas are beginning to be appreciated in Mexico, and he anticipates a largely increased volume of trade between the two countries. American machinery of all kinds is in great demand.

Baltimore & Ohio Prospects.

BALTIMORE, O., April 24.—[Special.]—President Garrett of the Baltimore & Ohio said yesterday that the Baltimore & Ohio would go to New York on its own terms over other lines, or it would build a line of its own. Baltimore & Ohio engineers are now engaged in surveying the route from Philadelphia to New York, and the drawings will be ready in a short time. George H. Stayner had a conference with Mr. Garrett yesterday, and it is stated the options were extended thirty days longer. Another report has it, however, that Messrs. Garrett and Stayner finally settled all arrangements for closing the deal. Yesterday Mr. Garrett was in the market as a bidder at 170 for any part of 100 shares of Baltimore & Ohio stock, and purchased several hundred shares. Small holders of Baltimore & Ohio stock as an investment are not anxious to sell now, believing that the future outlook of the road is more promising than ever.

Sale of a Kentucky Road.

CINCINNATI, O., April 23.—The Kentucky Central Railroad, running from Covington, Ky., to Jellico, 219 miles, and including the Maysville and Lexington Divisions, was sold today by the United States Court in Covington to Bliss and Cates of New York, who bid $1,300,000 for the roadbed and leaseholds and $305,500 for the rolling stock and other movable property. The Louisville & Nashville representative bid on the latter, but yielded to the other party. It is understood that Bliss and Cates buy for Huntington.

The Railroads Not Liable.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 23.—On complaint of D. A. Blanchard against the Chicago & Northwestern, the Des Moines & Fort Dodge, and Wabash Railroad Companies for overcharges of $16 on a car of wagons from Fond du Lac to Adel, the Railroad Commissioners hold that railroad companies not liable, it being shown that the excess was charged by a storage company here, who had orders to receive and forward the wagons. The wagons were billed to Adel at $16 less than the amount collected by the consignee.

Chicago, Madison & Northern.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 23.—Articles of consolidation of the Chicago, Madison & Northern Railroad Company of Illinois and the Chicago, Madison & Northern Railroad Company of Wisconsin have been filed at the office of the Secretary of State under the name of the Chicago, Madison & Northern Railroad Company. The first Board of Directors consists of James C. Clarke, Stuyvesant Fish, Edward H. Harriman, Sidney Webster, Benjamin F. Ayer, Edward T. Jeffery, and John C. Welling.

A Change of Offices.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 24.—[Special.]—The directory of the Ohio & Mississippi Road are seriously discussing the propriety of the removal of the general office to St. Louis. At present all the general offices except one general freight office are in Cincinnati.

Notes.

Mr. C. S. Cone has resigned the position of Treasurer of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, and Mr. Robert Reed has been elected to succeed him, both resignation and appointment taking effect May 1.

The *Industrial World* Company has just issued a map, 60x44, showing the local termini and facilities for the interchange of freight of all the railroads centering in this city. It is said to be, by the managers of the leading roads in this city, the most accurate and complete map of the kind ever published.

Where the Trouble Is.

"O, how little we foolish women know what we are dooming ourselves to when we unite ourselves in wedlock," sighed Mrs. Nagger the other day when her husband suggested that a little economy might not be a bad thing. "Here I've been toiling and slaving all my life trying to skimp and save, and here you are always preaching economy. I could have married half a dozen rich men, too. It's my opinion no man has a right to get married until he has a home to which to take a wife."

"You think he ought to have a home first, do you?"

"Yes, I do. Before he gets the bird he ought to have the cage all ready."

"Well," snarled Mr. N., "I don't see it that way."

"Of course you don't. Men never do. They think it's only a woman's place to work her life away for them."

"No, they don't," he snapped out. "That ain't where the trouble is. But before a man goes to blowing himself in on cages and things he'll find out whether he's got a canary bird to put into it or a darned old poll parrot that 'ud chatter the life out of him if he got her board and lodging in the apartments of Queen Victoria."—*Merchant Traveler.*

Colby, 219 State street, is determined to meet all competition in furniture and draperies.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

ILLINOIS STATE LODGE OF UNITED WORKMEN IN SESSION.

State of the Order Set Forth in the Grand Master's Report—A New Scheme to Swindle Farmers—New Illinois Corporations—Payment of Duty on Imported Horses—Indiana Oil Prospects—Strange Case of a Michigan Farmer—From Other States.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 24.—[Special.]—Grand Master Workman James McCartney of Springfield and other grand officers are here to attend the Grand Lodge sessions of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Illinois, which open here Tuesday. Among other important items the Grand Master in his annual report discourages the institution of any more lodges in Chicago. The order in this State has made encouraging growth during the last year. Thirty-three new lodges have been organized. There are now in the State 310 lodges, representing a membership of 18,280, a net gain of 1,911 during the year. Of deaths 151 have occurred and on these $278,345 has been paid. The order in this State now represents a total assurance or capital of nearly $38,000,000. The Grand Master deprecates the admission of distillers and saloonkeepers as charter members. Delegations of sixty from Chicago and fifty from Peoria are expected tomorrow. The prospective candidates for the office of Grand Master are C. B. Keller, Peoria; L. L. Troy of Chicago, C. A. Wilcox of Quincy, and G. W. Hill of Murphysboro.

PARIS, Ill., April 24.—[Special.]—There has been a gang of swindlers at work on the farmers in the eastern part of this county recently, selling harrows and taking the farmer in as an agent. All of the farmers caught so far have been cheated out of $280. The farmer signs an order for one of the harrows, which he is to receive free of charge. The order is printed on the back of a postal-card. In a few days the collector of the company comes around and presents the contract, and it reads that he has ordered one-third of a gross of harrows.

QUINCY, Ill., April 24.—[Special.]—The subcommittee of the Illinois House was in the city last night investigating the charges preferred by S. M. Randolph, former architect of the Soldiers' Home, against the trustees of the institution. The charges were found to have no foundation and the committee will probably dismiss the whole matter. There are now about 340 veterans quartered in the home, and more are arriving daily.

PARIS, Ill., April 24.—[Special.]—A company has been organized and incorporated in this city to bore for natural gas.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 24.—[Special.]—The building of the new telegraph line from Fort Madison to Streator by the Chicago, Santa Fé & California Railroad Company has aroused great interest here. Twenty miles have already been completed. As soon as the new railroad is completed two wires will be put up in addition to the one now being strung, making three wires in all. The intention is to make a strong bid for commercial business, on at many points as this, to enter into competition with the Western Union. To this end a schedule of rates for such business will be prepared, and it is promised that it will stand comparison with the Western Union schedule and invite competition. This is said to be only a part of a scheme of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Company by which they mean to build up a telegraphic system of their own. A reliable person says that that company will, as soon as its contract with the Western Union expires, put up its own commercial lines to connect with the line now in course of construction through this State.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 24.—[Special.]—The licensing of the following new corporations to be certified to by the Secretary of State yesterday: The Great Western Whole Hooming Company, at East St. Louis: capital stock, $30,000; incorporators, Isaac Dunn, Job Short, Ferdinand A. Seifferts, and Jacob Landwehr.

Western Packers' Association, at Chicago; for the purpose of buying, selling, storing, and packing pickles and other goods and to establish and regulate prices: capital stock, $1,000; incorporators, John Meyer, Frederick A. Waidner, and John J. Wilson.

Articles of agreement for the consolidation of the Chicago, Madison & Northern Railroad Company, Illinois, and the Chicago, Madison & Northern Railroad Company, Wisconsin, have been filed at the office of the Secretary of State. The name of the consolidated corporation is to be the Chicago, Madison & Northern Railroad Company. The capital stock is to be $25,000, and the first Board of Directors for the first year: James C. Clarke, Stuyvesant Fish, Edward H. Harriman, Sidney Webster, Benjamin F. Ayer, Edward T. Jeffery, and John C. Welling.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 24.—[Special.]—A mysterious disease prevails among young cattle in the northern part of this county. A number of those afflicted have died. They first lose appetite, then the brain is affected; the animals become crazy mad, after which death ensues.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 24.—[Special.]—The local Grand Army posts and camps of Sons of Veterans and the citizens here last night arranged for the public celebration of Gen. Grant's birthday next Wednesday. The speeches will be delivered by Gov. Oglesby, Secretary of State Demens, and Speaker Calhoun.

CENTRALIA, Ill., April 24.—[Special.]—Twenty-five colored converts of the colored Baptist Church in this city were baptized today. The services were conducted by Elder John Knowles of Carondale, assisted by the Rev. Barton of Duquoin, Ill.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., April 24.—[Special.]—The deadlock in the city Council was broken last night, all of the Aldermen being present. The vote stands the city Council was canvassed and the new Aldermen and other officers sworn in.

MONTICELLO, Ill., April 24.—[Special.]—More than 4,000 people gathered on the banks of the Sangamon River, near this city, today, to witness the baptizing of about forty persons, the most of them being women. The day was very cold. A religious revival has been in progress for nearly two months, creating great interest.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 24.—[Special.]—Bishop Spalding of the Peoria Catholic Diocese lectured on temperance to an audience of 2,000 last night.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 24.—[Special.]—Merrill Pearson, aged 81, died at Bloomington today from pneumonia. He was for twenty years one of the leading business-men of the city. He was a brother of J. H. Pearson, a wealthy lumberman of Chicago.

INDIANA.

A Case Involving the Payment of Duty on Imported Horses.

WABASH, Ind., April 24.—[Special.]—Some weeks ago an importation of Norman horses, consigned to parties in the northwestern part of the State, was held by the customs officials at Detroit for the payment of duty. The owners, Fonson & Son, made affidavit that the animals were imported for breeding purposes, and the case, tried by Judge Woods of the District Court, was decided in their favor, the court holding it made no difference for what purpose horses were imported, that all should come in free. An appeal has been taken by District-Attorney Sellers to the United States Circuit Court.

BRAZIL, Ind., April 24.—[Special.]—The Vandalia south branch from Brazil to Saline City has been completed. The branch is important because it connects the Chicago & Indiana Coal and the Evansville & Indianapolis Roads. A new route is thus opened from the Ohio at Evansville to Chicago, and also to Northern Michigan, through the coal fields of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 24.—[Special.]—Col. C. M. Payne of Titusville, General Manager of the Standard Oil Company, is in the city, after having examined the Hamilton County gas district, north of here. He says a local company will be organized next week, under the auspices of the Standard, to pipe gas to Indianapolis, and it will ask the right to lay mains in the streets. It will carry the gas from the point of greatest supply, whether it be Noblesville or Anderson. The Wainwright Wonder at Noblesville is being tested daily for a period of thirty days to determine approximately what dependence can be placed upon it. Col. Payne says:

"A dozen wells of the size of the one at Noblesville would supply Indianapolis. I do not think gas will be found closer than twelve miles from Indianapolis. Noblesville is probably on a crest of the rock, and about it is probably a large gas field. Believing this, we have leased 12,000 acres of land, extending in a circle from Anderson to Noblesville. In that region we believe we will find gas in sufficient quantity to supply Indianapolis. The Wainwright well is the best one outside of Pennsylvania."

The Standard Company does not deal in gas for illuminating purposes, and they will therefore form no opposition to the local gaslight and coke company. J. H. Mansfield has been appointed General Superintendent of the Standard Oil Company's interests in Indiana. The company is now engaged in furnishing heating gas to twenty-seven cities and towns in Ohio and Pennsylvania. A veritable real-estate boom is on because of the natural gas excitement, and the transactions begin to rival those of the days of 1870-'73.

MICHIGAN.

Peculiar Case of a Farmer Who Totally Lacks Memory.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 24.—[Special.]—John Stadler, the Richville farmer who went to Tennessee March 23 to purchase land and was lost, has been heard from. He wandered away and traveled about until he crossed the line into Kentucky, where he stopped with a farmer, who finally heard of the strange disappearance and told his friends. The latter have sent money to secure Stadler's return home. Stadler is the most strangely afflicted man in Michigan. He has not been away from home before for years unless with a relative, for he is likely on any time to lose his memory so far as to forget the name of his State and town. On several occasions he has passed whole nights within hailing distance of his own house, fearing to move, as he was totally unable to recall the direction he should go, or even how his house looked or was situated with respect to the surrounding country. Stadler had a large sum of money with him when he left here. He had a traveling companion, and was left by him for a moment with an injunction not to move away. When the companion returned Stadler was gone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Store Burned at Stillwater—Beloit, Wis., Will License Saloons—Other States.

STILLWATER, Minn., April 24.—[Special.]—At 5 o'clock this afternoon the building of Murphy & O'Shaughnessy at No. 216 South Main street was burned. The building was occupied by A. Melin as a dry-goods store. The total loss is $7,000.

Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 24.—[Special.]—The Governor yesterday appointed C. A. Weaver of this city a member of the State Board of Pharmacy Commissioners, to succeed R. W. Crawford of Fort Dodge. Mr. Weaver was formerly for two terms a member of the board and has served as its Secretary for several years.

NEW HAMPTON, Ia., April 24.—[Special.]—Friday night Mike Clare and A. Borgart, each about 25 years old, two young farmers, were run down by a train on the Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad at Alta Vista, ten miles north of here, and instantly killed. They were walking along the track and probably prevented from seeing the train by the blinding storm.

Wisconsin.

BELOIT, Wis., April 24.—[Special.]—The Common Council has decided by a large vote to issue liquor licenses only as retail and wholesale combined, and to charge the maximim rate fixed by law—$500 for retail and $200 for wholesale, the $700 to be deposited before the privilege to sell is given. This is the same rate as charged last year, and is said to be the highest license paid in the State. There were sixteen saloons last year, and ten licenses were granted last night.

Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., April 23.—The Republicans today nominated a full city ticket, headed by W. J. Broatch for Mayor. The election takes place under the new charter May 3.

FROST IN IOWA.

Early Vegetables Cut Down and Fruit Buds Injured.

MOUNT AYR, Ia., April 24.—[Special.]—The weather was very fine the last week until Friday, when it began raining in the forenoon and rained till evening with a cold wind from the northwest. At dark a heavy frost set in, freezing the ground to a depth of two inches. Early vegetables were all cut off and much damage done to fruit trees. Small grain is growing nicely and there has been considerable corn planted.

JEFFERSON, Ia., April 24.—[Special.]—The recent rains will be of very great value to Greene County, coming after about a year of dry weather. The snow generally melted and sank into the rivers and creeks, instead of soaking into the ground. Farmers report the sowing of small grain entirely finished. The acreage of small grain is larger and the acreage for corn smaller than for the season of 1886. Very little flax was sown, and that only on new ground. The indications in this section point to an increase of dairy products and a corresponding decrease of grains. Local flouring mills report custom work very light, their mills being run upon the purchase of grains, and their flours meeting a competition in the products of Minnesota and Kansas. Feeders who bought stock cattle last year now report their profits will be less than 10 per cent on money invested. The use of tile and the adoption of the system of tile drainage have witnessed greater advancement during the last year than any four years in the history of the county.

HUMBOLDT, Ia., April 24.—[Special.]—Farmers in this section have their small grain all sown. All agree that a more favorable time for seeding was never known. But a small acreage of wheat and a large acreage of oats were sown. No flax, the ground being too light. The rye is fine. The fine rain has dispelled all fears of a drouth. Feed was abundant and stock of all kinds came through the winter in fine condition.

SIGOURNEY, Ia., April 24.—[Special.]—A fine rain Friday helped grass and small grain materially. Some corn has been planted, but the farmers generally will not plant before May 1. Breaking for corn is about done.

MASON CITY, Ia., April 24.—[Special.]—The rains of the last few days were of inestimable value to the crops of the Northwest. A great many of the farmers were getting discouraged on account of the continued drouth, there being no rain of any consequence for over a year. Subsequent to the rain was a heavy fall of snow and a fall in temperature, which injured all kinds of fruit-trees and damaged the grain. Oats and wheat look well and are stooling nicely, but few fields of corn are planted.

CARSON, Ia., April 24.—[Special.]—A good rain fell Friday, the first since early last fall. Saturday there was a hard freeze, which apparently did great damage to fruit and small grain.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 24.—[Special.]—One hundred farmers in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota and Dakota report wheat and oats all sown, with a 10 per cent increase in acreage. Rains have been general and opportune. The cold weather has not affected the flattering prospects. Farmers are busy planting corn.

MCGREGOR, Ia., April 24.—[Special.]—Northeastern Iowa has been visited by heavy rains, very much to the satisfaction of the farmers. This is the first rain of the season. The seeding is all finished, and the value of the rain to the growing crops is immense. Farmers are busy plowing for corn.

BURLINGTON, Ia., April 24.—[Special.]—The protracted drouth in this section is finally and effectually broken. Farmers report winter wheat as having suffered badly, as has also grass. Spring grains have been injuriously affected.

GALENA, Ill., April 24.—[Special.]—Early vegetables and plants were more or less damaged by frost in this section Friday night. Quite a snow-storm prevailed here yesterday morning.

EMPORIA, Kas., April 24.—[Special.]—A severe frost visited this section Friday night and was thought to have done great damage to fruit. This is now generally certain to be a mistake, as is learned from James Simpson, President of the Lyon County Horticultural Society, who has thoroughly examined buds and young fruit and declares them all uninjured, excepting pears, which are slightly damaged because of premature blossoming.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., April 24.—[Special.]—The spring in this section is extremely late and backward, and as a consequence all farmers are behind with their spring work, and a lighter acreage of spring grain will be sown than heretofore. Winter wheat and rye look fine and are not at all winter-killed, and the prospects for a heavy crop of each are excellent. Hay lands are looking fine, and the crop bids fair to be unusually heavy. A large acreage of oats is being sown. Judging from present prospects crops of all kinds indicate a lighter yield than the average, owing to the remarkable lateness of the season.

EAST LAKE, Ind., April 24.—[Special.]—Frequent rains during the last few days have been of great advantage to wheat in Northern Indiana. The continuous drouth was beginning to have a decided effect on the cereals.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

There Is Nothing That Will Do It.

CHICAGO, April 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is it safe to "stunt" the growth of a shepherd dog, which is now one month old; if so, what is the proper thing to give, and how often, and how much?

SUBSCRIBER.

The Washburne Collection and the Historical Society.

CHICAGO, April 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your article in Saturday's issue concerning the E. B. Washburne collection is in some respects erroneous. The Chicago Historical Society has not "tried to induce Mr. Washburne to hand his collection over to it," nor has it "refused to give any guarantees concerning the matter." None have been asked from it, and the society has taken no action whatever upon the subject. The recent movement to collect funds for a new building for the Historical Society has no relation at all to the Washburne collection, which, though doubtless valuable, is not particularly appropriate for an institution whose special object is the collection of the materials of the history of the Northwestern States.

EDWARD G. MASON,
Vice-President of Chicago Historical Society.

[It was members of the Historical Society who sought to induce Mr. Washburne to do this. The society itself has done nothing.]

West Town Books and Papers.

CHICAGO, April 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Allow me to contradict the charges made against me by Supervisor Berry. He says I refused to deliver the West Town record and papers to my successor, Mr. Frank McIlvaine. I wish to state in my defense that no demand, formal or informal, was ever made for the books and papers by Supervisor Berry or anybody else. I have always been ready and willing to give them up when asked to do so, and when Supervisor Berry says anything to the contrary then he says what is untrue. It was agreed and understood between Mr. McIlvaine and myself that I was to retain possession of the books and papers until last Friday evening, when I was to deliver all books and papers to him at the West Town Board meeting. This I did, after reading the minutes of the previous meeting, which were duly signed by me. If Supervisor Berry had any grounds to prosecute me he and his attorney, Mr. Collier, would not have been so anxious to drop the case, as I was discharged without a hearing before Justice Russell. The whole trouble grew out of a former misunderstanding between Supervisor Berry and myself, and this persecution of his is nothing but a piece of personal spite. This is all I have to say in my behalf.

WILLIAM R. WALLECK.

Taxing Farmers' Notes.

CHICAGO, April 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The incapables at Springfield, who are pushing for taxation of notes, seem to forget that they are giving the farmers a square slap in the teeth. During every winter and spring in every county of this State there are held numberless auction sales among the farmers, at which transactions representing many millions of dollars are for the most part consummated on the basis of an exchange of the horses, cattle, and hogs of Farmer A—— for the note of Farmer B——, due in from six to twelve months "without interest if paid when due, and otherwise 8 per cent from date of note."

Now in all these transactions, where no money passes and no increase of value takes place—transactions amounting to an annual aggregate of $25,000,000—it is proposed that no one of these notes shall be legal unless the terms of this idiotic law are complied with. Please tell to the legislator who votes aye that he will hear something drop. This is just one of a thousand cases where the I. O. U. if taxed means double taxation, and that is what no farmer will stand. Try it on, ye incongruous sap-heads, try it on. This is what comes of sending small politicians and no brains to Springfield to make laws contemptible instead of laws compatible. Of course, as the stock is taxed, there is no justice in taxing the note.

H. H. HAAFF.

New Judges and Courts.

CHICAGO, April 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—With a General Assembly made up of a large number of lawyers and an equally large number outside, all of whom are trying to get a place which will pay big wages for small service, it will probably not be difficult to have passed a law increasing the number of Judges by six or more and add another item of large expense to the county. It seems to a common citizen that if the lawmakers would seek to make intelligible laws and remove some of the causes for litigation, lawyers cease to cumber up the courts with needless litigants and causes which should never be in court, and then the Judges dispatch the business before them and shut off the windy speeches which attorneys are disposed to indulge in when it seem to earn a larger fee, that these reforms would clear up a docket and make it easily possible for the present Judges to dispose of the business belonging to their courts. Another thing: Can some wise man in legal lore explain why we have both a Superior and Circuit Court? As I understand it, they are of concurrent jurisdiction and only differ in name. What not abolish one and let them all be called by one name? The chief objection might be that it would do away with a clerkship, and that in some minds, of course, would be treason. It seems that the more machinery and apparent complexity that can be thrown around the courts the better it suits a class of our people. It is so imposing in appearance that it inspires an awe in the minds of clients. Why not simplify the machinery, remove unnecessary obstructions and delays, and in the trial of causes make all parties to it stick to the text, and when done quit?

It is a fair inference when there is such a rush for the position of Judge that the business of the candidate is better than the salary which goes with the position, and to be elected Judge is a godsend. Again, why in the name of all the gods at once should there be a special election in June for Judges when there is a regular election both in April and November? Let the wise men of Springfield simplify the machinery, do away with some of it, reduce instead of increase expenses, and leave some of the good people to follow business and professional pursuits of a personal character instead of eating from the public crib. We can't all be officers or Judges, for some one must stay at home and do the common things of life. Let the step be for economy. Send the boodlers to the pen and stop up the avenues for boodling.

M. E. COLE.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,554—Thomas Meaney vs. Baltimore & Ohio Railway. Case, $10,000. Transcript from Superior Court. Hynes, English & Dunne, attys.

Superior Court—New Suits.

109,535—Gustave Manowsky, use, etc., vs. Donald Boss and James Killony. Garnishment. Halden & Farson, attys.

109,536—The Bartholamae & Leichi Brewing Co. vs. Anton and Caroline Claus. Confession of judgment, $254. Barnum, Rubens & Ames, attys.

109,537—C. W. Douay vs. Alfred H. Clurton. Replevin, $350. Byam, Parkhurst & Weinschenk, attys.

109,538—Charles Vallet vs. Nellie Vallet. Bill for divorce for desertion. A. Canavan, solr.

109,539—Bill. Suppressed.

109,540—M. F. Bradley vs. Jennie Bradley. Bill for divorce for adultery. W. Hamilton, solr.

109,541—Therese Jones vs. John Jones. Bill for divorce for desertion. N. A. Kaufmann, solr.

109,542—Milton W. Hazelton vs. The Babcock & Wilcox Company. Asst., $5,000. J. M. Southworth, atty.

109,543—Attchd. Suppressed.

109,544—The Bartholamae & Leicht Brewing Co. vs. Thomas Moulding, Sarah and W. H. Moulding. Louis Lassen, Traverse Bay: Elva. Ludington; Arrow, Centreville: Dawn, Bailey's Harbor; Live Oak, Chicago; E. S. Scoville, Milwaukee; Little Georgie, Manitowoc; J. F. Sterens, Kewaunee; S. Neff, Sturgeon Bay. Wind southeast, light.

Muskegon, Mich., April 24.—[Special.]—The fleet mentioned last night is still wind-bound, except eight propellers, which left for Chicago before daylight this morning. Arrived—Jessie Martin, M. H. Dunham, Stafford, L. M. Davis, Carona, Menominee. The Corona left this afternoon to resume her route between Manitowoc and Green Bay points. Samuel Thomas, a sailor on the schr L. B. Shepard, was stru

The Tribune.

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MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1887.

THE trouble between Lord Lansdowne and his tenants has been settled.

A PROMINENT Democratic United States Senator says that if President Cleveland is tendered a renomination it will be accepted.

ON the London Stock Exchange during the last week business was dull, but the fall created by the Paris war scare was overcome Saturday. American railroad securities were quiet.

THE German Commissioners to whom was delegated the duty of investigating the case of the arrest of M. Schnaebels, the French Commissary, report that Schnaebels was arrested on German soil. They also assert that the evidence against the prisoner is overwhelming. There are numerous charges of high treason against him.

LEO HARTMANN, the Nihilist, has been identified in New York as a soap-peddler. He has been making a poor living for months, under an assumed name, and quite unknown to the police; but he was tempted to make a speech in a recent meeting denunciatory of Secretary of State Bayard for arranging a treaty with Russia to extradite assasins of the Czar and recognition has ensued.

THE action of the House at Springfield Tuesday in advancing the Crawford County Board bill to a second reading without opposition indicates its passage this week. It will go to the Governor for his signature before Saturday in all probability. The County Budget bill, which is supplementary to the measure and confers veto power on the President, who is to be elected by a vote of the people of the whole county, should be pushed at this time. Its failure to become law would defeat the purpose of the most important clause of the Crawford bill. As the Budget bill, however, is on a third reading in the House and Senate there is little danger that it will not be passed. Both Senator Crawford and Mr. Crafts are doing splendid service for Cook County in perfecting both bills and urging their enactment.

IT was scarcely wise in the Gladstonians to make a contest in the little pocket borough of Taunton last week. There was a parliamentary vacancy caused by the death of Baron Hindlip, who was succeeded in his title by his son, S. C. Allsopp, of the noted ale-brewing firm, who sat for the borough. At the last general election Allsopp was elected without opposition, and in 1885 he defeated Sir Charles Jessell, a strong Liberal, by a majority of 883 in a vote of 2,400. At the election last week another one of the Allsopps was elected, defeating the Liberal candidate this time by a majority of 536. The town is practically owned by the Allsopps. Nearly half of the voters are their workingmen or hangers-on. But, all the same, the Tories will ring the changes on the "victory," pointing to the increase of the anti-Gladstonian majority. Sir Henry James, who is connected with the borough and once represented it, helped the Tories as a Unionist.

HENRY GEORGE, in the last number of his paper, the *Standard*, says he was the first person to tell Davitt, Dillon, and Parnell about the Phœnix Park butchery. He got a telegram from Dublin concerning the crime. He says:

> I immediately made what haste I could to the Westminster Hotel, and, waking up Davitt, showed him the telegram. Springing up with intense emotion he at once sent for Messrs. Dillon and Parnell. All three, as well as other members of the Irish party who were subsequently sent for, were deeply pained and grieved at the news. Davitt seemed so much "cut up" by it that I really felt for him, but the man who seemed stirred most was Parnell—ordinarily the most undemonstrative of human beings—and on the first impulse he talked of immediately resigning and leaving public life forever. There could be no question of the real feelings of these men—especially Parnell.

It is well known that George does not feel kindly towards Parnell since the latter condemned the George nationalization scheme. The testimony is all the more valuable on that account.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The course of business during last week was an uneven one. Its volume was not markedly different from that of the seven days preceding, but its departures from the beaten track of a month or two ago were wider, and perhaps more numerous. Both mercantile and speculative transactions have depended largely for their more important features upon the changes in rates of transportation that have occurred as a consequence of the passage of the Inter-State Commerce bill. Such sweeping reforms as are provided for by that law could not be expected to come about without entailing changes equally radical with those produced by a river in deserting the course it had pursued for many years previously and hewing out for itself a new channel. The leaving of a former shipping station some distance away from water on the one side and the swallowing up of valuable dock property on the other which such a change of bed would involve find their parallels in the altered relations of not a few business points to the whole, and in the stimulus or depression experienced in several lines of trade. Long and loud are the complainings of men who had built up a profitable business by virtue of special rates to themselves or to the particular section in which they operated. The great mass who had been discriminated against under the old order of things have not only had no reason to complain, but have already experienced benefit from the changes, all of which may not have been made wisely by the railroad managers.

There is no room to doubt that the business of this city, as a whole, has been, and will be, improved by the adoption of the reform measure, though it will diminish the profits of a few who have hitherto moved on the inside track. For a few days past business hereabouts has been somewhat less active, but only in contrast with the preceding rush. Groceries are described as "dull," but that has been the normal condition for years. The current excitement in coffees, which has resulted in another advance of half a cent per pound, is mostly speculative, not being due to increased demand by actual consumers. In dry goods the volume of trading is above the average of last year thus far, and the market is firm. There is a good demand for wool. Iron and hardware are quiet in this market, owing to the increase of freight rates to Western points, but the same conditions obtain at other centres, largely because of an idea that the commission may possibly weaken in regard to rates for the near future. Undoubtedly the business will revive the moment dealers are satisfied they will not gain by waiting. Copper is quiet, buyers holding off for a decline in prices. Nails have weakened, with a lessened demand due to the recent cessation of work by the carpenters here. That strike is over, but building operations have not been extensively resumed, and it is not impossible that the total of construction this year will prove to have been markedly curtailed by that movement. Lumber is still active, however, and firm, with stocks on hand below the average for the season.

Wheat and pork have got into a rut owing to the sale of both to a large extent for May delivery. In both the course of prices may be expected to be artificial during the coming week, though the pressure in the cereal may be relieved by the outgo of large quantities of corn, the season of navigation having opened last Saturday. Other produce markets are active, especially those for fruits and vegetables. Trading in stocks is quiet, and the market is more ready to respond to bear than to bull advices, while operators are still uncertain as to the ultimate effect of the new law on the value of railroad property. The earnings of the carrying lines keep up to a very good average, but there is much fear for the future, as it is thought a large modification from the new tariff rates may be insisted on. The close of the week brought signs of renewed buying of American properties on London orders, and a free movement of our cereals across the Atlantic promises to be a feature of the early summer. This should help to increase the easy feeling in the money market which has already set in, and would probably be much more marked but for the fears of a local pressure for accommodation a week hence. The estimates of ten days ago that as much as 15,000 miles of railroad may be built within the United States and Territories this year have since been increased to over 20,000 miles, with nearly as much old track to be relaid, the total cost of both being fully $600,000,000. Anything like this amount would necessitate great activity in most of the leading lines of manufacture, and involve a quick demand for most descriptions of merchandise, giving plenty of opportunity for the employment of capital at good rates of interest. The crop prospects in this country have improved on the whole during the week, though the cold weather was not favorable to wheat. Apparently the conditions are good for an early seeding of corn, which in other years has generally meant an abundant crop.

MARGIN OF PROFIT.

The last few months have witnessed three labor strikes in this city and vicinity, all of which may be said to have resulted in failure of the strikers to secure the point aimed at. The workers in the packing-houses, the blast-furnace men at the "union" steel rolling mills, and the carpenters all walked out and wanted to walk back again when tired of the vain struggle. The last-named were "out" three weeks, and it is estimated that they lost an aggregate of nearly $225,000 in wages, none of which will be recovered during the coming summer. The dominant idea in the first and last of these strikes, as in nearly all others, was that the worker does not obtain his fair share of the money which the employer receives for the labor, the profits of the latter being inordinately large under present arrangements. Statements to this effect appear to form the staple of addresses delivered by walking delegates and other agitators in the secret lodge-rooms of the workers, and the listeners to these harangues swallow the falsehood without inquiring into the facts on which the claim is assumed to be based.

Why is it that, almost without exception, the cooperative labor association fails to make a profit in any line of manufacturing industry? The English operatives have succeeded moderately well in some instances, but 99 per cent of the essays at cooperation in this country have been flat failures. This undeniable truth reflects great discredit upon either the labor orators or the workers. The profits are not nearly so large as represented by the men who do the talking, or the great mass acts so foolishly and improvidently as to remove it outside the pale of respect, or even sympathy. It cannot be the latter. The average workingman is fair-minded when not misled, and in this lies the great element of trouble. The teachings which make him dissatisfied with ordinary wages render him unwilling to receive and act on orders given by one in the cooperative shop who is supposed to be no better than himself, and indispose him to yield much more than the minimum of exertion of brain or muscle in return for the promised wages. And these things constitute the chief causes for the failure noted. In the great majority of manufacturing processes the margin of profit is not only a very small part of what is claimed by the agitators, but is so small that it consists entirely of the little differences of cost which depend on relative willingness of the worker and ability to direct his efforts into the most profitable channel without interference by dissatisfied employés. The question of profit or loss may be answered by saying whether or not the business can be concentrated and run on strict principles by an expert—in other words, by a single directing head, which the cooperation of a large number of workers cannot furnish. Given a manufactory where a hundred or thousand men undertake to work together without having over them a boss who has the power to hire and discharge, and the result is that the seeds of dissolution are already sown, and in a rich soil. The successive stages in the growth of the weed may be succinctly stated as disputation, fault-finding, insubordination, secession, and collapse.

The fact is that the working classes in the cities are paid as much for their labor as the business will bear. They obtain as much as they earn out of the total proceeds of their labor, and higher wages can only be paid to one man or one class at the expense of the rest of the community. The competition between employers offers the manufactured product for sale at prices which pay only a moderate profit after all the costs attending production have been met. That profit was stated in these columns a few days ago to average not more than about 6 per cent interest on the use of the capital employed, if due allowance be made for deterioration in the value of the property used and for inevitable loss due to the subversion of industry into new channels by the invention of improved processes of production. The average margin of profit is continually shrinking to smaller dimensions, though, as recently remarked, it is already so small that the workman could not afford to run any risk in order to share it. This is not true to the same extent of selling as it is of producing. The profit of the middleman is considerably larger than that of the manufacturer, and his capital can be turned over oftener. Hence the cooperative store offers much greater chances of success than does the factory, and especially for the reason that comparatively few persons are needed to conduct the store, which vastly diminishes the risk of loss due to disagreement among those who are at the same time part owners and employés of the establishment.

WILL THE COUNTY BOARD RETRENCH?

At today's meeting of the County Board the report of the Committee on Finance recommending a reduction of the salaries of county employés from 5 to 15 per cent, and also abolishing certain useless but costly offices, will be presented. There is little room to hope that it will be adopted. The seven Commissioners under indictment will fight against the report, and they will probably have the assistance of Commissioner Fortune, as usual. Some of the minority members, too, appear to be opposed to the reduction of salaries, while they are quite willing to vote for abolishing the useless offices. And yet something must be done. The floating debt of the county is getting larger every day. New expenses are being saddled on the taxpayers. The county is on the verge of bankruptcy, and unless there is some relief will topple over. The judicial election in June, proposed by Mr. Crafts' bill, will cost about $40,000; perhaps more. The expenses of six extra courts for six months will amount to $50,000 or thereabouts. How are those increased expenditures to be met? Where is the money to come from unless there be retrenchment and the number of useless offices are reduced and salaries cut down all around?

The offices which it is proposed to abolish are admittedly useless. The retention of some of them by occupants who are under several indictments is a public scandal. Dr. Spray, the Medical Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, could perform his present duties in addition to the duties of Frey and Varnell without distressing himself. The two Wardens ought to be given an ample opportunity to consult their lawyers and to prepare for their defense. While they are on trial somebody else, probably Dr. Spray, will have to perform their duties. Why should the doctor not be empowered to perform such duties from this time on? There is no use for the persons called "custodians" of the Court-House, Criminal Court, and Hospital. Their offices are sinecures. They put in their time in the saloons in the neighborhood of the buildings of which they are supposed to be "custodians." One of them is under indictment. The name of that person also appears on the back of an indictment as a witness. There are a score of supernumeraries whose dismissal is recommended. Their services can be dispensed with without detriment to the public. If Commissioner Fortune will do his duty these pensioners will be turned adrift today and the expenses of the county cut down $8,000 per month. He cannot offer any reasonable justification for his refusal to do so. If he fails to assist the honest members of the board in this matter he cannot wonder if the public begins to suspect him of a strong desire to accommodate his associates at the expense of his own reputation. Mr. Fortune may say with the late Mr. Vanderbilt, "The public be d—d." But can he afford to do it? Can he afford longer to risk his reputation by voting against every motion offered in the interest of economy in the County Board and in favor of every extravagant and crooked scheme proposed by the indicted boodlers? His vote today will be the answer.

THE SCHNAEBELS INCIDENT.

Were it not for the disturbed relations between France and Germany it is doubtful if the arrest of the alleged French spy and conspirator, Schnaebels, on the frontier, whether the seizure occurred on French or German soil, would have occasioned more than a local ripple of excitement. In the present condition of affairs, however, when everything is strained to the utmost tension, it is easy to magnify and exaggerate this trifling incident, start war alarms, and tumble down quotations on the bourses. War scares can be created out of very flimsy materials at any time, and stock speculation can turn on the silliest gossip or most childish nonsense.

There will be the usual absurd war talk over this affair and then the flurry will blow over. If M. Schnaebels, who appears to be a mischievous busybody and general frontier nuisance, was conducting himself in a suspicious manner on the German side of the frontier, or was engaged in treasonable agitations against the Government of Germany in Alsace-Lorraine, he ought to have been arrested, and it may be anticipated that Germany will not give him up if all France should howl itself hoarse. If, on the other hand, he was decoyed over to German territory and seized for offenses committed on French soil, or if he was actually on French soil when arrested by the zealous German police, it is not likely that Bismarck will fly in the face of international law and precedents and refuse a demand for his prisoner. In all likelihood the German police officers acted without sufficient warrant, being eager to demonstrate their vigilance to the Government, and that they were more or less provoked to it by the audacity of Schnaebels' conduct as well as by the agitation all about them, for Alsace-Lorraine is honeycombed with conspiracies against the German rule and its authorities have anything but a desirable position in the midst of an unfriendly people with plenty of sympathizers across the line. It is absurd to suppose, however, that such an insignificant affair as this will be made a cause of war. It must be remembered that Bismarck pledged peace to Germany as compensation for the passage of the Septenate bill, which is sufficient security against any warlike declaration on Germany's part, unless she is attacked. That France will provoke a contest over such a trifling affair is equally absurd. There may be a good deal of sputtering and surface irritation, but the courts will soon decide whether Schnaebels' seizure was legal or illegal. If legal, he will get the punishment he deserves; if illegal, he will be released, in all probability, with those grim apologies in which Bismarck is so proficient.

MY LORD LANSDOWNE'S IRISH TROUBLES.

Lord Lansdowne has come to the wise conclusion to make terms with his Irish tenants. It would not be comfortable for his Lordship to have the whole truth about the management of his Irish estates told over again to the American and Canadian public. The history of the Lansdowne wards in the New York and Montreal poorhouses, where hundreds of the evicted tenants of this nobleman's Kerry estate died of famine fever from 1849 to 1855, would not be pleasant reading for the people over whom he affects to rule. Nor would a narrative of the tragic consequences of his "rules of estate" make an agreeable chapter. Those "rules of estate," by the way, were a curiosity in themselves. They forbade the marriage of the sons or daughters of tenants without the consent of the landlord, on pain of eviction. The same penalty attached to the "offense" of sheltering the members of families who had been evicted for any reason. A case was heard in Dublin in 1861, before Chief Baron Pigott, in which it was proved that a poor boy of 12 years of age perished of exposure, being denied admittance one cold night by a relative who was one of Lansdowne's Kerry tenants, and who too faithfully carried out the "rule of the estate." Baron Pigott, in summing up the case for the jury, intimated that it was one of "done to death by the landlord," and the verdict was in the spirit of the Judge's charge.

The present trouble into which Lansdowne's greed has got him is somewhat peculiar. The rebellious tenants are men of ability and intelligence who invested large capital in their farms. There are about forty of them all told. Their aggregate rental is $36,670. The Poor law valuation is but $26,550. About one-half of the tenants hold under leases, and were therefore not permitted to ask for a reduction of rent from the Land Court. The landlord refused to reduce the rent voluntarily. All the tenants then adopted the "plan of campaign." They refused to pay until the landlord would come to terms. The agent took proceedings against the two most active tenants, Dunne and Kilbride, and evicted them. Dunne paid an annual rent of $6,835 which is 85 per cent more than the Poor law valuation; Kilbride pays $3,800 rent for a farm valued at $2,120. Both have erected substantial dwellings and farm houses on the lands. As they were evicted for non-payment of rent they lose the statutory compensation for those improvements. Since they were evicted troops have guarded the houses, and the lands have been idle. The spring is far advanced in Ireland and nothing has been done. No other tenants could be got for the places. There was no prospect for rent for my Lord Lansdowne. This is not pleasant, and so he has concluded to come to terms with his former tenants. That is wise on his part. Lansdowne has estates in other parts of Ireland, where he has made generous reductions. But he wanted to make an example of those two stiff-necked tenants, Dunne and Kilbride, and so refused to make any concessions to them.

His family connections are said to have much to do with Lansdowne's obstinacy. His brother-in-law, Lord George Hamilton, is a member of the Tory Cabinet. Another brother-in-law, the Duke of Abercorn, is the head of the Irish Landlord Union. These facts explain much. It is curious to note, however, that Lansdowne's brother, Lord Edmund Fitz Maurice, is an enthusiastic Gladstonian, and is just now writing a book on Ireland which is intended to justify home rule and to vindicate the course of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell.

One good, it may be added, has come out of Lansdowne's surrender. O'Brien, the pugnacious Irish editor, will not go to Canada, and there will be no excuse for the Irish Catholics and Orangemen across the lakes kicking up a row and breaking one another's heads.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND.

In a recent letter Mr. Gladstone attached the highest importance to the manifestations of American sympathy with the Irish people in the crisis brought about by the introduction of the Coercion bill. In the course of this indirect message to the American people he said:

> I am not of the opinion that it would be proper or expedient for me to take it upon myself to address any general communication to America on this subject, which, however, I noticed, and may notice again, in Parliament. Still, I am very anxious the people of this country should have a means of understanding how much beyond the range of any sectional impulses, and how truly National, the movement in the United States has become; and, in this view, I would recommend an endeavor be made to present some estimate of the aggregate number of persons by which the recent meetings in America were attended; likewise, especially estimate the number of Governors, Senators, Representatives, clergymen, and other officials or highly responsible persons by whom such meetings were countenanced or supported.

In commenting upon this letter Mr. Watterson finds his opportunity for an assault upon Secretary Bayard as trenchant in style as that of "Arthur Richmond." He says:

> This has been drawn from the Grand Old Man by the opinion, artfully cultivated by the Tories and disseminated by their organs and given out and encouraged by the cads and snobs of our legation in London, that no class in America sympathizes with the Liberal movement in the interest of Ireland except the Irish themselves and a riff-raff of noisy demagogs seeking the Irish vote. The little gentleman who represents Mr. Bayard and the State of Vermont at the Court of St. James took an early opportunity to signalize himself as the toady of the British aristocracy by a semi-official statement to this effect. It should have cost him then and there a place which he otherwise sufficiently discredits, and it would have done so if Mr. Bayard, who has lived so long among the stars, had not come to regard himself as Under Secretary to God instead of Secretary of State to the American Republic. So much for Jeffersonian simplicity in our diplomatic service.
>
> Whether Mr. Watterson's charge against Minister Phelps and Secretary Bayard be true or not, the suggestion made by Mr. Gladstone is one that should be acted upon, and the leaders of the Irish cause in this country cannot do the Home-Rulers more valuable service than to collect these manifestations of American sympathy, the number of people who have attended the Irish meetings, the names of public persons who have acted in an official capacity in these gatherings, and of many others still higher in office who were only debarred from so doing by political reasons of importance, the expressions of opinion in prominent newspapers and periodicals, and forward them to Mr. Gladstone or to the Irish Parliamentary leaders. If Mr. Bayard's Minister has misrepresented public sentiment in the manner alleged, it is only fair that the American people should be set right. The overwhelming majority of them have no sympathy with the Tories in their effort to coerce Ireland. They set too much store by constitutional rights to sympathize with any effort to destroy the civil liberties of a whole people. They recognize that the purpose of the Crimes act is simply to enable the Tory landlords to collect more rent. If the American Minister misrepresents them, then the American people should make themselves heard. It is due to them to rebuke their representative, and at the same time it will provide Mr. Gladstone with a powerful moral argument in defense of human rights and home rule.

LORD TENNYSON once said to a friend that when his poetry ceased to be remunerative he should quit writing it and should place upon the market the Tennyson biscuit, a product of Lady Tennyson's skill in cookery. How long—O! how long—must we wait for that biscuit?

THE Vicksburg *Herald* calls loudly for a President "broad enough not to pocket river and harbor bills." This is the first formal mention that has been made of the Mayor of Fargo, Dak. (weight 400 pounds), for the Presidency.

THE following item from the *Two Republics*, published in the City of Mexico, will afford a better insight into the civilization of Mexico in a few seconds than can be gained in an hour's conversation with a stockholder in a Mexican railway:

> At the Colon ring today "El Mestizo" will slaughter five bulls of the great fighting race of Atenco for the edification of the audience. The Atenco bulls are generally considered the best fighters in the country, and their performance last Sunday aroused a great deal of enthusiasm.

ON one of the railways leading out of St. Louis a number of new stations were named Foutz, Comiskey, Latham, etc., last year in honor of members of the St. Louis Base-Ball Club. It is said several petitions are already in circulation earnestly asking that the names be changed.

THE Boston *Globe* reports as a singular event the case of a man who lately called on the head of a mercantile house in that city and paid a debt of several hundred dollars contracted twenty years before and charged long since to "profit and loss." It appears that the caller had been unsuccessful in business in Boston, had gone West, prospered, and was now revisiting the East to pay his old-time debts. This pleasing little story teaches not only that the West is better place in which to succeed in business than the East, but that it fosters a spirit of honesty and morality utterly incomprehensible to the Eastern mind.

EVERYTHING in the chamber of the British House of Lords is of a bright-red color. Symptoms have not been wanting of a disposition on the part of the House of Commons also to paint things red lately.

IT is claimed the Inter-State Commerce bill will drive a good many amusement troupes off the road. We can stand a good deal of inconvenience if it will only retire a few such men as Alvin Joslin.—*Peoria Transcript.*

It gives us pain to say that Alvin Joslin has already been heard from. He announces that he will still travel.

MR. TOM OCHILTREE has given utterance to the opinion that Roscoe Conkling, as the candidate of the Labor party for President, would sweep the country. What particular grudge has Mr. Ochiltree against the Labor party?

THE New York *Evening Sun* is an excellent young newspaper and its exchange editor is doubtless an honest and industrious young man, but he must be more careful. He republishes poetry from our "Carnival of the Muses" and credits it to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Our sincere thanks are tendered to the Minneapolis *Tribune* for so promptly exonerating us from the charge of originating any of that poetry. But what have we ever done to the *Evening Sun?*

ROBERT C. WINTHROP of Boston refuses to recognize the existence of the word mugwump. It is personally offensive to him. He sweeps it out of sight with a Podsnappian gesture of his arm, readjusts his spectacles, and resumes the eating of baked beans. Persons should be careful not to use the term in his presence.

SENATOR SHERMAN missed the grand opportunity of his life when he avoided being kidnaped by the Cuban pirates. His capture by such a gang would have given an incalculable impetus to the Sherman boom. There would have been a strong and instantaneous movement in his favor all over the United States. This movement, incidentally, would have been disastrous to Cuba.

THE real purpose of Queen Kapeolani of the Sandwich Islands in visiting the United States is undoubtedly to pay her respects to the Whitney baby.

CURRENT NOTES.

There are very few brass bands in a military parade that can play as many airs as the drum-major puts on.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Astonished father-in-law—"Want a pension! What in thunder do you mean?" Son-in-law—"Why, ain't I dependent on you for support? Well, I want to be independent—that's all!"—*Puck.*

Fifty-four whisky flasks were found in the hall after the adjournment of the Idaho Legislature. It was thus possible to ascertain the exact number of those who attended the last session.—*New Haven News.*

"Three arts for the minister to learn—expression, compression, impression." So speaks the *Christian Register.* We would add suppression. Happy the minister who does not fear to prune his sermons, as wise gardeners do their vines.—*New York Observer.*

The Pennsylvania Railroad has broken up the largest gang of railroad thieves, numerically speaking, that ever infested this country. We are glad the rascals have been caught. To the block with every one of 'em. It is hideously wrong for railroad employés to steal. Accent heavy on employés.—*Burdette.*

If some men would only put the same amount of enthusiasm into sawing wood that they put into sitting on a plank and watching nineteen men play ball their wives could kindle the kitchen fire every twenty minutes through the twenty-four hours and still have kindlings to spare.—*Journal of Education.*

Mrs. Youngbride Honeymoon (to husband, who is a railroad President)—And are you sure you will always, always love me more than you will any one else? Mr. Honeymoon (absently)—Impossible to say. You see, it is very doubtful whether the Inter-State law will allow me to make any discrimination.—*Harper's Bazar.*

At a negro wedding in this city a short time ago when the words "love, honor, and obey" were reached the groom interrupted the preacher and said: "Read that again, sah; read it wunce mo', so's de lady kin ketch the full solmnity ob de meanin'. I'se been married befo'."—*Griffin (Ga.) News.*

"Say, Maria!" exclaimed Mr. Blobson the other day, "I move we suspend the long-haul clause." "What do you mean?" demanded Mrs. Blobson. "I mean," said Mr. Blobson, "that instead of pushing the baby carriage around four blocks we try one block for awhile. Otherwise I shall be obliged to raise the rates of transportation."—*Burlington Free Press.*

He had taken her to hear Patti at $7 a seat, and afterward to Delmonico's, where the two together ate up $9.75 worth. As he reached for his hat later that same night she said: "I am sorry, Mr. Sampson, if my refusal will cause you pain. I esteem you highly as an escort, and in that capacity I will always be a sister to you, but your wife I cannot be. You are too extravagant."—*New York Sun.*

"What is the difference," asked the bronze stork on the bracket, "between sauerkraut and mince pie?" "I don't know," answered the little bisque Phyllis on the mantel, "unless it's because they are both Dutch to me." "No," replied the stork, "because one is mixed with the feet and the other is fixed with the meat." But Phyllis said that was hardly a fair one, because she never knew before how they made sauerkraut.—*Burdette.*

PERSONALS.

Senator Don Cameron is said to be making $100,000 a year by his operations in Washington City real estate.

The Terry family of Cuba have devised a new charitable scheme. They will build a large theatre in Havana and divide the profits among the poor of that city.

Speaker Husted is a vestryman in the leading Episcopal Church at Peekskill, and out of his own pocket furnishes communion wine for every church in the place.

The Sultan of Turkey has presented to Mrs. Heap, wife of the late Consul-General at Constantinople, the Order of the "Chevkat," a distinction rarely bestowed on any but crowned heads.

Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, A. C. Rankin, and Dr. Mary Allen will canvass the eastern, central, and western parts of Pennsylvania respectively with a view to the election of a Prohibition Legislature next year.

Gen. N. B. Forrest, of Fort Pillow memory, is to be remembered with a monumental pile at Memphis. The *Avalanche* has the matter in charge, and it says "if there ever was a true exponent of valor, it was Forrest."

The late Lieut. Danenhower was a tall and powerfully built man. He was quite gentle of speech, courteous in manner, and was especially fond of children. He was extremely popular with the cadets at the Naval Academy.

Col. Winchester of West Virginia has given an additional 40,000 acres for hunting purposes to the Cheat Mountain Sportsmen's Association. The entire preserve now includes 96,000 acres, and is the finest and most extensive hunting park east of the Rockies.

Patrick J. P. Tynan, the supposed "No. 1" of Invincible fame, who was alleged to be intimately connected with the murder of Cavendish and Burke, is to lecture in New York May 5 on the Irish question. This will be his first appearance since the traying in Phœnix Park.

Dr. McGlynn dislikes high-sounding titles. A friend spoke of him the other day in his presence as an orator. "Don't mention the word orator in connection with my name," the doctor said. "The word does not describe my present occupation. Call me a lawsmith."

Justice Stephen D. Field announces through a close personal and political friend that he is "out of the Presidential race forever," and would not accept a nomination if tendered on a silver tray. It will be news to the country at large that Mr. Field was ever in the race, so to speak, and he may dismiss all fears of ever being tempted in the manner indicated.

Sir P. W. Parry Wallis, the oldest officer on the active list of the British navy, celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday on the 12th of April. He was Second Lieutenant on the Shannon, and though then only 21 years of age succeeded to the command of the sloop when both of his superior officers were wounded in the action with the Chesapeake, in full sight of Boston harbor.

John Swinton, who was reduced from comparative opulence to poverty by his advocacy of the labor cause, and for whose benefit it was proposed to raise a fund by popular subscription, writes to the New York *Sun:* "Be so good as to squelch the whole thing at once. On my own account, and by myself, I shall do all the work required of me in this life; and I am happy to say that I can at any time get all the necessary means for it by conjuring with my 'magic staff' in the jocund realms of literature."

ROKKER'S GAME OF BLUFF.

HE ENDEAVORS TO FORCE THE PAYMENT OF PRINTING BILLS.

The State Board of Contracts Decide Not to Order Any More Work Done, Nor to Pay Out Any More Money—Action Thus Forced on the Legislature—Saturday's Session—Col. Ainger Appointed Adjutant-General in Michigan—Florida Senatorship—Other Political News.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 24.—[Special.]—The State printing muddle has got to a point where decisive action of some kind must be taken. The State Board of Contracts yesterday decided not to order any more work done, and also to stop paying any bills for the present. This was done after H. W. Rokker had made a big bluff against doing any more printing. In the morning Judge Green visited the Rokker establishment to see about the printing of his Revenue bill, which is a long measure and will cost several hundred dollars to print. Banker F. W. Tracy, the treasurer and distributor of funds for the printing combine, was present when Judge Green reached Rokker's office. Rokker made a bluff and declared that no more printing would be done until more money was paid, and this seemed to receive the approval of Banker Tracy. Probably Rokker and Tracy did not mean all that this statement to Judge Green implied, because a refusal to do work when it is ordered by the proper authorities might have the effect of annulling the contract, and they would hardly let go of a contract that promises to be so fruitful so easily as that. Their bondsmen would not permit them to do so. Their plan was evidently to frighten the members of the Legislature into voting more money to them and rescinding the resolution passed by the House some time ago directing the Board of Contracts not to pay out any more money until the Senate investigation has ceased. The resolution has never passed the Senate, but has been held by the Investigation Committee, and this is what led the board to decide today not to pay any more money. After Judge Green had been informed that no more work would be done, Secretary of State Dement, under instructions from the Board of Contracts, called on several members of the House, including Judge Messick, Mr. Miller of Stark, Mr. Fuller, and others, to see if there was any probability of a rescinding of the resolution passed by that body ordering that no more money be paid. Mr. Messick seemed disinclined to withdraw his resolution, and nothing was done.

In the afternoon the Board of Contracts held a meeting to discuss the question. Secretary Dement, Auditor Swigert, and Attorney-General Hunt were present. State-Treasurer Tanner, who has refused from the start to sign any of the vouchers, was not present. Messrs. Swigert and Hunt this afternoon also concluded to sign no more warrants or vouchers, and this leaves the printers without any money. Last Tuesday they voted to give up $5,000 more, but the Governor was not present to sign the voucher. Banker Tracy, the treasurer of the combine, had to leave the city that night and the payment of the money was postponed until today. When he went after it he ran against the new decision and no money was obtained. Messrs. Swigert and Hunt now take the ground that they will not agree to the payment of any more money until the Senate acts on the House resolution or takes some action indicative of its desires in the matter. When this decision was reached it was also decided not to order any more work done. Enough orders are out now to eat up all of the $10,000 which still remains of the printing fund, and probably more. A deficiency appropriation of $25,000 has already been passed by this Legislature, and all has been eaten up by the rapacious printers. The decision of the board this afternoon, if carried out, means that no more bills will be printed without some sort of legislative action. This will force the issue and compel the Legislature to do something. It may have the effect of hurrying the Senate investigating committee, which has not been as expeditious as it might have been. All these questions would have been settled long ago if that committee had acted more promptly.

A Star-Chamber Investigation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 24.—[Special.]—Some comment has been aroused over the announcement that the investigation of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Bloomington was entirely too delicate a matter to be subjected to the rude gaze of the reporters and disinterested persons. The meetings of the committee will be in secret, both in Bloomington and this city, and it is openly charged that this is a plain indication that somebody is to be whitewashed, although no one here is prepared to say who has brought about this star-chamber inquiry into the affairs of a public institution.

Afternoon Work in the House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 24.—[Special.]—When the House met Saturday afternoon the attendance was even lighter than in the morning. Mr. Wilson of Macoupin County called up his bill appropriating $300 for the relief of J. C. Lemay, whose horses were slaughtered while suffering with glanders, and it was ordered to a third reading, as was Mr. Ecton's bill providing that the consent of two-thirds of the owners of the frontage on every mile of a street must be obtained before any elevated railroad can be built upon it. Mr. Brokoski introduced a resolution providing that when the Revenue bill is printed each member shall be furnished with six copies, which was adopted. Mr. Rohrback's bill providing that employers and employés shall have equal notice before their relations are severed was read a second time and advanced. The Judiciary Committee's bill reducing the time in which writs of error can be taken out from five to three years was also advanced from a second to a third reading.

The bill appropriating $10,000 for the benefit of Phineas W. Taintor of Sangamon County, on an old worn out war-claim, was called up, and, although his name appears as the author, Mr. Jay of Peoria declared he had not introduced the bill and knew nothing about it. Mr. Smith attempted to explain that it was probably a mistake, but Mr. Jay still insisted that he was opposed to the bill and had introduced but one bill during the session, and that was a police pension bill. Mr. Miller declared the bill was a quarter of a century old and the claim should have been paid before if there was any justice in it, and he accordingly moved to lay it on the table. Mr. Converse and Mr. Stewart thought Mr. Littler had introduced the bill and Mr. Jay's name was on it by mistake. The bill was finally laid over, under the rule that when the author was absent from the House such would be the action. The claim grows out of the fact that a number of troops camped in Taintor's brick yard during the war.

After a long discussion over a bill to render it possible to secure loans or damage bonds in the country at less than 8 per cent, the House discovered that all its clerical force with the exception of Reading Clerk Rogers had abandoned it and that person had been doing two or three men's duty all day, and it adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday morning. Working Saturdays and Mondays does not agree with some of the delicate attachés of the Clerk's office and they simply quit and leave town whether the House adjourns or not.

OTHER LEGISLATURES.

A Michigan Appointment—No Change in the Florida Senatorial Situation.

LANSING, Mich., April 24.—[Special.]—Gov. Luce yesterday appointed Col. D. B. Ainger of Charlotte Adjutant-General in the place of the late Gen. Robertson. Gen. Ainger has been a prominent figure in Michigan politics for the last ten years, having come here from Ohio. He was appointed Postmaster at Washington, D. C., by President Hayes in 1878, and served until removed by President Arthur. He has a brilliant War record, and has been engaged in newspaper publishing since the War, in Ohio and Michigan. It is thought the severe criticism Gov. Luce has received from the newspapers recently for vetoing the bills designed to aid newspapers influenced him to appoint Ainger as a conciliatory measure.

Senatorial Struggle in Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 24.—[Special.]—The Legislature in joint session yesterday took one ballot for United States Senator as follows: Pasco 25, Bloxham 24, Perry 19, Finley 4, Lamar 1, Barnes 1, scattering 4, Goodrich, Republican 16. The joint session then adjourned till noon Monday.

The Senate spent the morning discussing resolutions of censure of a newspaper correspondent for impugning the motives of Senators for their action in moving to expunge a portion of a committee's report from the record. A bill for the establishment of a department of agriculture was introduced in the House. Lieut. Gov. Mabry was excused until Wednesday because of sickness in his family and President pro tem. Whedden will presine over the Senate.

Michigan's Lawmakers.

LANSING, Mich., April 24.—[Special.]—Yesterday's session was characterized by the usual small attendance in both Houses. All the work done was in Committee of the Whole, and bills of minor importance were considered. Both Houses adjourned until 3 p. m. Monday.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Democratic Primaries in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 23.—The Democratic primaries to elect delegates to the convention to be held here

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

GOSCHEN WINS GOLDEN OPINIONS BY REASON OF HIS BUDGET.

Gladstone's Absence from the House Attracts Notice—Hostility to the Celebration of the Queen's Jubilee—Lansdowne Settles His Troubles with His Tenants—The Arrest of Schnaebels by the Germans—Anarchists' Plots Discovered by the Police of Vienna.

LONDON, April 23.—[New York Tribune Cable.]—Mr. Goschen had all Thursday evening and all Friday morning to himself. Irish questions, the Parnell letter included, were forgotten in favor of the budget, which proved a sensational surprise. Financiers reckon it one of the most brilliant performances on record. Gladstonian critics forget their animosity for the movement and describe Mr. Goschen's scheme as a singularly ingenious and striking budget, which none but a great financier could have devised. Probably Mr. Gladstone will attack the plan for suppressing Lord Iddesleigh's sinking fund, believing that sound finance must proceed on the basis of paying off the debt, albeit in trivial sums. Mr. Goschen, however, has considered the taxpayers, who seem absent from Mr. Gladstone's thoughts. He saw no reason for keeping the income tax at eight pence on the pound for sake of the theory when the times were hard. The English do not care to emulate, though they admire, the heroic methods prevailing in America, where the amount of revenue raised is deemed out of proportion to the needs of the public service. The budget is beyond doubt popular with all classes, and has added much to Mr. Goschen's reputation as a financier, second before to Mr. Gladstone's only. Mr. Gladstone was absent from the House of Commons during the budget speech. This excites comment, finance being a subject in which his interest is supposed to be permanent. Tories say he meant to signify displeasure at the position of his former colleague in the Tory Cabinet. His friends explain the matter more simply—that Mr. Gladstone expected, as Mr. Goschen hinted, a humdrum budget. Criticism was left pretty much to Sir William Harcourt and Lord Randolph Churchill, which Mr. Goschen survived.

Debate in the House of Lords on the second reading of the Irish Land bill is chiefly remarkable for its practical character. The Duke of Argyll's speech was an exception. He, as Lord Kimberley told him, devoted all but seven minutes of a speech an hour and a half long to an attack on his former colleagues; a very effective attack, Lord Kimberly might have added. The bill got much support from Liberal Peers and was finally read a second time without division. Mr. Gladstone was present on the steps of the throne when the Duke of Argyll belabored him.

The *Times* seems for the present at the end of its resources with respect to the alleged Parnell letter. Correspondence on the subject appears in its columns, but feeble to a degree if meant as corroboration of the letter's genuineness. It adds to the mass of evidence already published on the general subject of "Parnellism and Crime" a reprint from the *Irish World* of a report of the proceedings at the banquet to Mrs. Frank Byrne on the anniversary of the Phœnix Park murders. This diversion fails to affect general opinion on the question of Mr. Parnell's autograph. The *Times* has failed thus far to convince even its own public of the truth of its accusation. Whispers of still more startling letters are heard, one relating to those attempts on Mr. Forster's life of which Mr. Parnell repudiated in advance all knowledge. I hear that legal opinion is dead against the authenticity of the letter already published.

The Hartington-Dillon incident ends as it began. Mr. Dillon complained that Lord Hartington had accused him of complicity with Boyton and Sheridan. Lord Hartington explained, as he did when he first mentioned the subject, that the charges were not his, but were made by the *Times*. Lord Hartington did not adopt them, but drew attention to them as requiring answer. Mr. Dillon's subsequent explanation is to the effect that the language and acts imputed to Boyton and Sheridan were without his knowledge or after his connection with them had ceased.

The question who broke up the round-table conference belongs to present politics as much as to history. It has been discussed on both sides this week. Mr. Morley and Sir William Harcourt agree in putting blame for the failure on Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Morley practically says it was Mr. Chamberlain's well-remembered letter to the *Baptist* which did the mischief. Inside the conference, according to Mr. Morley, Mr. Chamberlain was conciliatory. Once outside, he used language which made agreement impossible. Mr. Chamberlain is far away in Scotland, but his Birmingham friends reply for him that the real truth is very different. The conference had practically agreed but Mr. Gladstone declined to sanction the agreement. Then he and Mr. Chamberlain met in the latter part of last March to discuss the hitch, when they failed. Mr. Chamberlain was satisfied no possible concessions would be accepted by Mr. Gladstone, on whose shoulders, therefore, he leaves the responsibility for continuing the disunion of the Liberal party.

Radical discontent with things in general is just now expressing itself in hostility to the jubilee. Not only the jubilee but the Queen has been hissed at more meetings than one. The working population of the East End are irritated by demands for subscriptions for various jubilee offerings. The leading Gladstonian organ in London makes itself the mouthpiece of this irritation. It calls these appeals a jubilee poll-tax which it thinks humiliating. It insists that pressure is put on the military and naval services and wherever the State figures as employer or paymaster. A new feature is just discovered in the colonies, which are asked to give on the pretense that the people of England are subscribing with enthusiasm, which the *Daily News* denies with some asperity. The same journal is responsible for the statement that the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge will be present at a banquet at St. James' Palace this evening held by members of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in celebration of her Majesty's jubilee, at which each knight, including our colonial guests, will be privileged to pay for his own dinner.

Hardly anybody finds time to consider the fisheries question. The budget and Mr. Parnell's handwriting absorb the mental energies of the British public. The surliness of the *Times* is due, perhaps, less to dislike of Lord Salisbury's new proposal than to resentment at American-Irish demonstrations. The *Times'* misquotation from Mr. Phelps' dispatch was a very gross one. It accused the American Minister of denouncing the seizure of a fishing vessel as a violation of the principles of natural justice and common law. Reference to Mr. Phelps' dispatch proves that this language refers to the Canadian act, which casts on the person accused the burden of proving his innocence. The *Times'* blunder was in an editorial. It corrected it in an obscure paragraph in small type.

The discussion of the Irish Land bill in committee in the House of Lords will begin May 12.

The Gladstonian Program.

LONDON, April 23.—[New York Mail and Express Cable.]—When the Irish Criminal Act Amendment bill goes into committee in the House of Commons next Tuesday Mr. Robert Frisbie Reid, Gladstonian, member for Dumfries, will move to instruct the committee that it has power to diminish the contributory cause of crime in Ireland by preventing the exaction of unfair and excessive rents. Mr. Sidney C. Buston, Gladstonian, will move that the House of Commons, while desirous of diminishing crime throughout the three kingdoms, declines to go into committee on a bill which is intended to apply in a portion of one Kingdom, and which is specially directed against a certain political association. The debates on these motions are expected to last at least three nights. In committee the principal amendments will be presented on paper. Mr. Henry Seymour King, Conservative, member of Kingston-upon-Hull, will move that juries in Ireland, under the provisions of the act for a majority verdict, shall consist of fifteen jurors, who shall vote by ballot for a verdict, and that ten votes, or two-thirds of the jury, shall be necessary for conviction.

Sir Charles Russell, Gladstonian, member for South Hackney, will move that the conspiring of two or more persons for the accomplishment of a certain action shall not be punishable as a conspiracy if such action by one person alone would not be punishable on a criminal indictment. The debate on the third reading will be very protracted. The Government hopes to bring it to a conclusion by Whitsuntide, or May 27 (Friday); but there is apparently no chance of this being effected.

The debate in the House of Lords on the Land bill has shown a determined opposition on the part of the great landlords to the bankruptcy clauses. Messrs. Thomas W. Russell and Thomas Lea, Unionist members respectively for South Tyrone and South Derry, are drawing up a report in behalf of the Irish Unionist-Liberals and the Irish landlords, which will be submitted to a Unionist meeting when the Land bill reaches the Commons. They will endeavor to secure the entire Unionist support against the bankruptcy clauses.

The anxiety to hear the Irish members of Parliament speak on the Crimes bill and the existing situation in Ireland is so great that during the present agitation they have been invited to attend and address 170 meetings in England and Scotland. Nearly all the expenses of the meetings and the journeys are paid in localities from which the invitations come. About 400 meetings have already been held in this way, and they have cost the Home Rule Union only about £800 out of its campaign fund.

Chamberlain's Latest.

LONDON, April 23.—Chamberlain, speaking at Stonoway tonight, said that land was the gift of the Almighty, and ought to be treated as a trust, not as an absolute possession by private owners. This trust was not fulfilled while the land did not provide subsistance for the greatest possible number of people. He saw a gleam of hope from Gladstone's speech before the Eighty Club. Regarding the reunion of the Liberals, Gladstone said proposals had been made to the Unionists to cooperate. Although they had not been made to him, Chamberlain rejoiced that they had been made at all. He was content to follow in the rear of those who would again fight by Gladstone's side in the prosecution of the Liberal program, but only on condition that Gladstone either postpone the Irish question this session or meet the Unionist objections to his plans.

Trouble with Lansdowne's Tenants Settled.

DUBLIN, April 24.—The trouble between Lord Lansdowne and his tenants has been settled.

Mr. O'Grady has informed the tenantry of the Herbertstown estate that he is willing to concede the demanded abatements in rent, and to forego all costs of court except those connected with the bankruptcy case of Farmer Moroney. Mr. Condon, a Nationalist member of Parliament, announces that the tenants will not accept this offer unless Moroney be included in the agreement.

Circulars have been issued in County Clare demanding that persons renting more than 100 acres shall provide holdings therefrom to obviate the necessity of those evicted emigrating. Persons not complying with this demand will incur the wrath of the authors of the circulars. Rack-renter house owners in towns are warned to reduce rents or beware of sharpshooters.

O'Brien to Visit Canada.

MONTREAL, Que., April 24.—At a meeting of the Montreal branch of the Irish National League this afternoon the President read a cablegram stating that Mr. William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, would visit Canada, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for his reception.

A Protest from Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., April 23.—The Hon. Mr. Mowat's resolution of sympathy with Ireland and of regret that coercion was about to be resorted to was carried in the Ontario Legislature at 3:30 o'clock this morning by a vote of 59 to 28.

Sympathizers in Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 24.—[Special.]—A mass-meeting was held here last evening to express sympathy with Ireland and Gladstone in his efforts to defeat the Coercion bill. Resolutions indorsing Gladstone's policy were sent by cablegram to the "Grand Old Man."

THE SCHNAEBELS INCIDENT.

Both Governments Inclined to Meet the Matter Dispassionately.

PARIS, April 24.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—It is believed at the German Embassy here that if satisfactory evidence is adduced to show that Schnaebels was arrested on French territory he will be released. If, on the other hand, the arrest took place on German territory his trial will be proceeded with. Meanwhile investigations are being instituted by both Governments, which will last probably ten days, to determine the precise spot where the arrest was made; also as to whether, under international law, a warrant may be issued against a foreign official without the previous assent of the Government to which such official belongs. Other matters will also have to be determined; for instance, whether Schnaebels' arrest comes within the extradition treaty, and as to the validity of the warrant itself.

Public opinion in France is calm and dignified, although it is felt that the German authorities have been guilty of a flagrant breach of international law. The French Government has taken steps to avoid, so far as possible, the occurrence of more serious incidents. For instance, the guards have been doubled in the vicinity of the German Embassy, in the Rue de Lille, in order to prevent any hostile demonstration, and M. Lamoureux, who intended to produce "Lohengrin" Tuesday at the Eden Theatre, has been urged to postpone its production. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs it is firmly believed that the matter can be settled upon its technical merits, and even if worst came to worst it might be settled peaceably by the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia. Baron Mohrenhim, the Russian Ambassador, is due in Paris tomorrow from Cannes.

The Paris newspapers are very moderate in tone, and the most of them refrain from expressing any opinion until the result of the official inquiries is made known. Even Rochefort, in the *Intransigeant*, abstains from pouring oil on the flames and treats the matter flippantly. He says:

> If we had a Prime Minister who, instead of passing his time bothering the Parisians with his absurd hobbies against betting on horse-racing, had the courage to defend them, he would reply to the kidnaping of Schnaebels by sending to the Mazas Prison all the Germans in Paris found selling adulterated beer.

The *Voltaire* publishes an interview with Charles Gautsch, a calico clerk in the Magazins du Printemps, who is a brother of James Gautsch, the German police official who kidnaped Schnaebels. It appears from this interview that James Gautsch is a natural-born Frenchman, and has always been considered the black sheep of the family.

Dispatches from Mayence say that never since the war of 1870 has there been such a movement of troops at the various points of the Rhine provinces. There are railway carriages available between Mayence and Dusseldorf for the conveyance in three days, if necessary, of 250,000 troops. Another series of wagons in the centre of Germany—Bavaria—are able to carry 280,000 troops to the frontier in four days.

In the office of Schnaebels there has been found a letter from Commissary Gautsch addressed to Schnaebels written last Tuesday. It begins "My dear colleague," and says: "I have a communication to make to you which concerns neither the French nor the German Government, but to make it we must be alone, and if you think it we can profit by a blown-down frontier pole to talk there." Schnaebels is a Knight of the Legion of Honor. He refused high German office in 1870 and was immediately expelled from Germany.

Gautsch, in his second letter to Schnaebels, offers excuses for his failure to meet Schnaebels and concludes as follows: "The communication is so interesting that I am anxious to make it to you without informing the German authorities of the fact. I beg you to come alone to the rendezvous."

Investigation of the Case.

BERLIN, April 24.—The commission at Metz investigating the case of Schnaebels reports that the arrest was undoubtedly made upon German soil. There are numerous charges of high treason against Schnaebels and the evidence against him is overwhelming.

The French Government has sent to Berlin documents relating to the affair, including Commissary Gautsch's two letters inviting Schnaebels to meet him.

The *North German Gazette* says that Schnaebels tried to escape back to French territory when seized by the German agents, but that he was overtaken before he could cross the frontier line.

The *Montagsblatt* declares that Schnaebels had six subordinate agents who were acting as spies for Gen. Boulanger, the French War Minister. One of these agents, a man named Kuhn, was dismissed by Schnaebels, and subsequently entered the German service. He made revelations which led to the arrest of other agents, and much evidence was collected thereby against Schnaebels, who was notified some weeks ago that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, and would be executed if he crossed the frontier.

Schnaebels was visited in prison at Metz yesterday by his wife and son. They were allowed to converse through the bars in German for twenty-five minutes. They were stopped by the Warden when they began to talk of the arrest. The authorities handed to the wife the articles found in Schnaebels' pockets. It is reported in some quarters that it was with the object of seeing the pocket-book and other papers containing memorandums useful in Germany that the arrest was ordered.

French Comment.

PARIS, April 23.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The ambush laid for the French Commissary of Police, M. Schnaebels, is felt here to be a new warlike provocation on the part of Germany. But the feeling throughout France is that it is beneath the dignity of France to take serious notice of it. The *Figaro* says: "It is worrying the Reichstag into voting 200,000,000 for the military budget, 40,000,000 of which is for a new strategic railway."

The *Gaulois* says: "Either Bismarck desires peace or he seeks to provoke war. If he wishes peace the Schnaebels incident was certainly not arranged by him, in which case it can be explained on the ground of excess of zeal of some minor German officials, and may be considered as never having occurred. If, on the other hand, Bismarck seeks to provoke war he would never stoop to such a trivial incident; that smells too much of the policeman. Bismarck would seek a pretext based on some solid national ground. Hence the trivial squabble between policemen will be explained away and surely not lead to war."

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rumors of Anarchist Plots to Destroy Buildings in Austria.

VIENNA, April 24.—Startling rumors are current here of the discovery of Anarchist plots to destroy the opera-house and numerous factories at Pesth. It is stated that only the extreme vigilance of the police prevented the conspirator from carrying out their designs.

A Conservative Elected.

LONDON, April 23.—An election was held today at Taunton to fill the parliamentary seat made vacant by the removal of Samuel Charles Allsopp from the Commons to the Lords in consequence of the death of his father, the late Baron Hindlip, whom he succeeded. At the last previous election Allsopp was returned without opposition. Today the Conservative candidate, Allsopp, member of the same family, received 1,426 votes and Saunders, Gladstonian, 890.

Bright on Free Trade.

LONDON, April 23.—Mr. John Bright, advocating a continuance of free trade in England, has written a letter in which he says that the reason other nations maintain high tariffs is that those who are protected are an organized army, while the consumers are merely a mob. The United States, under a system of protection, is burdened with a large surplus revenue, yet refused to lessen duties, thus promoting a system of corruption unequaled in any other country.

Honoring Minister McLane.

PARIS, April 23.—At a banquet given last night by the Marmite Club in honor of United States Minister McLane, M. Herbette, the French Minister to Germany, who is now here, offered a toast to him, and Mr. McLane, in his response, praised France for the civilizing rôle played in the world's progress by French genius, and prophesied a great future for France. Addresses were made by M. de Lesseps and L. Bartholdi.

Unsuccessful Suit Against Bismarck.

BERLIN, April 24.—The *Volks-Zeitung* brought an action for libel against Prince Bismarck on account of an attack upon that paper made by the Chancellor in a speech in the Reichstag. The court has just decided that it has no jurisdiction in the matter, as the Prince, being a German General, is only amenable to a military tribunal.

No Fight in the Royal Family.

VIENNA, April 24.—The reports of dissension between the King and the Queen of Servia are semi-officially declared to be untrue.

THREE IMPERIAL RUFFIANS.

Misbehavior of Two Archdukes and Incredible Outrage by a Third.

London Special to New York *World:* The Court of Vienna has been distracted during the last few weeks by a succession of scandals. The relations between the Crown Prince Rudolph and the Crown Princess Stephanie have long been strained, and their squabblings have recently brought them to the verge of separation. The Crown Princess abruptly left Vienna for Abbazia, having expressed her intention of returning to Belgium at the close of her stay on the Adriatic. The Emperor has personally intervened to avert his daughter-in-law's departure, and Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and other relatives have also exerted themselves with the same object. The result is that the Crown Princess is merely to pay a six weeks' visit to her parents at Brussels. She is to be joined at Laeken by her husband, and they will come on to England together to represent the Austrian court at the jubilee celebration. The Crown Princess will afterwards visit Spa, and she is not to return to Vienna until autumn.

Still worse is the case of Archduke Otto, son of Archduke Charles Louis and heir presumptive to the throne in case of Crown Prince Rudolph's death without male issue. He was married last year to Princess Maria Josefa, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Prince George of Saxony. The Archduke's conduct has been so bad that his bride has left him, with the full approval of her relatives, and it is by no means unlikely that he will be imprisoned for the good of his health and for the correction and reformation of his manners and excesses.

Lastly comes Archduke Ferdinand, brother of the above-mentioned culprit, who inherited part of the vast fortune of the late Duke of Modena. He has just been disgraced and forbidden to appear at court in consequence of a most gross outrage on some peasants, which was brought to the notice of the Emperor by the Bishop of Linz. It is stated that the Archduke and some of his equally harebrained brother officers were riding in the country when they met a peasant funeral. They compelled the procession to stop, insulted the mourners, and finally, incredible as it seems, they are accused of having opened the coffin, and then, after having taken the corpse out, of having leaped their horses over it. The Archduke must be a brutal ruffian if he were guilty of this revolting outrage. The story, however, has been common talk at Vienna for weeks past, although no notice has been taken of it by the newspapers, as they are afraid to mention members of the imperial family except to eulogize them.

INDIANS IN ARMS.

An Uprising Checked and the Leaders Taken in Custody.

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 24.—Advices from Anadarko Indian Agency are to the effect that there has been great excitement there owing to the action of the Kiowa Indians. War talk began over a week ago, but Quanah Parker, chief of the Comanches, not only has held his own tribe in check, but influenced the better element of the Kiowas. But few of this tribe would listen to him, and with their war talk began depredations on the cattlemen. They made such demonstrations about the school at Anadarko as to terrorize the children. The military were notified and Capt. Hall determined to withhold beef rations from the Kiowas that had caused trouble, but when Friday came more of the leaders came in, and it was then determined to arrest them. This becoming known, the Kiowas became alarmed, and, leaving their traps, wagons, etc., took their women and children and all their ponies to a stronghold on the Rainy Mountain, about forty miles from Anadarko. Troops were at once sent in pursuit, and went into camp on the Witchita, eight miles from the Indian position. They advanced to the base of the mountain the following night. After three days' parley the Indians agreed to give up the offending members to the soldiers located near the fort where they could be watched. The troops returned to Anadarko with the prisoners.

Last Auction Given for Turkish Rugs.

The slaughtering Turkish Rug and Carpet sale commences today at No. 215 Wabash avenue. Forget not to attend it, as this is the last sale at great bargains given at No. 215 Wabash avenue.

Fled to Canada with the Funds.

CLEVELAND, O., April 24.—It is announced today that Y. B. Stevens, chief clerk of the Empire Fast-Freight Line in this city, is a defaulter. April 6 he deserted his wife and started for Quebec, taking with him another woman $1,800 of his employer's money. Partial restitution has been made. Stevens is 58 years of age.

A REPLY TO BEAUREGARD.

JEFFERSON DAVIS MEETS THE ATTACK OF THE REBEL GENERAL.

The Ex-President of the Confederacy Again Accuses Johnston's Subordinate with Being Responsible for the Repulse at Shiloh—A Day Needlessly Wasted in the March from Corinth Towards Pittsburg Landing—Weighty Evidence Not Rebutted by Mere Assertion.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 24.—[Special.]—Jefferson Davis in the *Picayune* of Sunday morning replied to the communication of Gen. Beauregard printed in that paper the Sunday before animadverting on the remarks of the former delivered at the time of the unveiling of the bronze equestrian statue of Albert Sidney Johnston at Metairie Cemetery, in this county, April 6. The President of the late Confederacy says:

In your issue of yesterday there is a communication signed G. T. Beauregard, in which is a special reference to my remarks at the unveiling of the statue of Gen. A. Sidney Johnston, and I ask the privilege of replying through your columns to that portion of the communication. As you are aware, my remarks were unpremeditated and under the circumstances it would have been very difficult if not impossible to make an exact report. It seems, however, to have been sufficiently clear to be understood by the writer of the communication, who undertakes to reduce a quotation to plain language and then in a quibbling explanation of his plain language shows that he knew the true meaning of my remarks. If he did not I will aid his understanding by specially stating that in my opinion the only mistake of Gen. Johnston in relation to the battle of Shiloh was in not personally making the order of march from Corinth towards Pittsburg Landing, for which his large experience in the movement of troops peculiarly qualified him, instead of intrusting that duty to Gen. Beauregard, his second in command, and who had seen comparatively little service with troops in the field. If in this way, as appears by contemporaneous statements, a day was needlessly spent on the march, it was a mistake with serious consequences. He follows with the bold assertion that I was mistaken in supposing the telegraphic dispatch had been lost in which Gen. Johnston explained to me his plan of battle. To prove my mistake the emphatic announcement is made it is not lost. One might reasonably expect, after such a declaration, that the dispatch described by me would be produced, but instead thereof there is given a dispatch reciting the order of march from Corinth and the assignment to positions on the field, and this is offered as the telegram now occupying our attention. A poor fulfillment of the hope suggested by the round assertion that the dispatch referred to by me had not been lost. In regard to the last dispatch I stated nothing new in my remarks the 6th inst. Substantially and more fully the same matter was published by me in 1881, in the "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government." Both dispatches were lost, but the one published was supplied from the original in the possession of W. P. Johnston. It gave the order of march and the general disposition of battle. The other, as stated, was in a cipher agreed upon between Gen. Johnston and myself and only used on special occasions. The original, for obvious reasons, was not, therefore, to be found in his letter-book. I shall not notice in detail the self-laudation of the long communication under review, but will merely say that if Gen. Beauregard was the author of the plan of battle; if he was present throughout with the troops who fought it; if he was on the field when Johnston fell; if the enemy had not been driven from point to point, and if Gen. Beauregard throughout the whole day before, as well as after the death of Gen. Johnston, did direct the general movements of our forces, and did after the fall of his chief actively press the attack so that the right and centre of the enemy began to give way in confusion after Gen. Beauregard had assumed command, and if the order to retire was not given until after an attempt to make a concerted onslaught had been made, but, as he states, was desultory, without spirit or ardor, and failed in effect, and if it was not until just before sunset that he ordered a cessation of hostilities—then many eye-witnesses of good repute have greatly missed the important fact in regard to the battle of Shiloh, and especially as to how a victory was well-nigh won and how it was forfeited. Mere assertion will not rebut that mass of weighty evidence which has been adduced. I have no disposition to enter into this controversy, and did not mention Gen. Beauregard either by name or official designation in my remarks the 6th inst. He undertook to make plain as a reference to himself what might have been generally supposed to belong to some staff officer, but he knew the rightful owner, and claimed his own and proved that it could not refer to anything which happened on the field of Shiloh. It would have been more pertinent if he had shown that the order of march had not been the cause of delay in the arrival of the troops at the point of junction. In the effort to pay a just tribute to the memory of Gen. A. Sidney Johnston there was certainly no wish to detract from any one. His merit raised him above such need and it would have been an offense to his moral nature to have mingled his praise with detraction, envy, jealousy, as a desire to appropriate the glory of another could never have found a resting-place in the mind of Johnston. He was a devotee to duty and a worshiper at the shrine of truth. He died for his country's cause and is embalmed in the hearts of a grateful people. Respectfully yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

No April Bond-Call to Be Issued—National Capital Briefs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—[Special.]—Secretary Fairchild has practically decided to omit the usual monthly call for 3 per cent bonds during the present month. It is intimated in the Treasury Department that the balance of that loan outstanding, amounting to about $20,000,000, will remain undisturbed until after June 30 next, so that it may be applied to the purposes of the sinking fund during the next fiscal year. Secretary Fairchild was asked today in regard to the above proposition, but declined to commit himself further than to say that he had the question under consideration, and might possibly conclude to take the course indicated.

THE APACHES.

Acting-Secretary Muldrow has directed the officials in charge of the reservation in Northwestern New Mexico upon which the Jicarilla band of Apaches now upon the old Mescalero Reservation are to be placed to prepare maps showing the tracts of land upon which settlers have located, so that he may be able to clearly see whether or not such tracts form an unbroken chain of private claims along the San Juan River front, as alleged, thus preventing the Indians from procuring water for their stock except by passing occupied lands. It is the purpose of the Secretary not to disturb the bona fide settlers along the river-front or elsewhere on the new reservation if access to the river can otherwise be obtained for the Indians without serious difficulty.

THE DISMISSAL OF MAJ. BENTEEN.

In mitigating the sentence of dismissal passed by the court-martial upon Maj. F. W. Benteen for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, President Cleveland says:

> The proceedings and findings in the case of Maj. Frederick W. Benteen, Ninth United States Cavalry, are hereby approved. In view of his long and honorable service and the reputation he has earned for bravery and soldierly qualities, so sadly injured by the scandalous conduct of which he has been justly found guilty, and by his insubordinate behavior upon his trial, I have determined, in the hope that a remaining sense of honor and an unextinguished regard for his military profession will lead to further valuable service in the army, to mitigate his sentence of dismissal from the service of the United States to suspension from rank and duty for the term of one year upon half pay.

BRIEF MENTION.

Secretary Endicott left Washington for Boston this afternoon, to be absent for a week. During his absence Gen. Benet will act as Secretary of War.

The Secretary of the Interior has requested the Attorney General to institute suits against parties in various sections of the country charged with unlawfully removing timber from the public domain. In most cases civil suits for damages, ranging from $3,000 to $10,000, are recommended, and in several cases criminal suits also.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs today received a telegram from Agent Anderson, at Crow Creek Agency, in response to an inquiry sent yesterday, stating that no conflict had taken place between the settlers and the military, that the troops from Fort Sully had reported, however, and that the settlers will be removed as soon as the weather permits.

Acting-Secretary Muldrow has modified so much of his recent order as makes the employment of Indian herders compulsory on the Pottawatomie diminished reservation in Kansas. It is stipulated, however, that the white herders must immediately leave the reservation whenever so ordered by the department, and that their presence must in no wise disturb the peace and quiet of the Indians.

Turkish Rugs at Auction.

The superb collection of Agop Efendi of M. P. & Co.'s will be sold today at public sale. No reserve, no limit. Forget not to attend today.

A Protest from Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., April 24.—A mass-meeting of Knights of Labor this afternoon passed one resolution charging the Stove-Manufacturers' Defense Association and the Stove-Manufacturers' Association with forcing a lockout on the employés, and denouncing the act as inimical to the peace and welfare of the country as well as to the Iron-Molders' Union. Another resolution tendered sympathy and support to the employés of stove foundries.

THE WEATHER.

Probabilities for Today and the Observations of Yesterday.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25—1 a. m.—Indications: For Indiana, slightly warmer, fair weather, winds becoming light and variable.

For Illinois and Missouri, fair weather, stationary temperature, winds generally light and variable.

For Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, slightly warmer, variable winds, generally from south.

For Eastern Michigan, local rains, followed by fair weather, westerly winds, becoming variable, slight change in temperature.

For Minnesota, generally fair weather, a slight rise in temperature, variable winds, shifting to westerly.

For Iowa, generally fair weather, slightly warmer, variable winds, generally from west to south.

For Wisconsin, fair weather in the southern portion, local snows followed by fair weather in the northern portion.

For Western Dakota, fair weather, variable winds, stationary temperature in southern portion, slightly warmer in the northern portion.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations mentioned, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Places of observation.	Thermometer.	Height of barometer.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Rain fall last 24 hours.
New York	..	..	.....	.....	.....
Washington	..	..	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La	..	..	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, O	..	..	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo, N. Y	20.54	28	S.	Clear	.....
Oswego, N. Y	20.97	30	S.	Clear	.....
Rochester, N. Y	20.97	30	S. W.	Clear	.....
Erie, Pa	20.94	44	S. W.	Lt. rain	.12
Cleveland, O	20.93	43	S. W.	Cloudy	.01
Sandusky, O	20.96	41	W.	Clear	.01
Toledo, O	20.97	40	S.	Cloudy	.01
Detroit, Mich	20.89	41	S. W.	Clear	.03
Alpena, Mich	20.83	33	.....	Cloudy	.....
Escanaba, Mich	20.79	35	S. W.	Cloudy	....
Grand Haven, Mich	20.91	37	S. W.	Fair	....
Mackinaw City, Mich	20.77	31	S. W.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich	20.78	29	N.	Cloudy	.12
Port Huron, Mich	20.86	37	S.	Cloudy	.01
Chicago, Ill	20.87	38	S. W.	Fair	....
Milwaukee, Wis	20.82	39	W.	Clear	.02
Duluth, Minn	20.76	33	W.	Fair	....
St. Paul, Minn	20.83	32	S. W.	Cloudy	....
La Crosse, Wis	20.92	37	S. W.	Cloudy	....
Davenport, Ia	20.95	37	N. W.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia	20.96	37	N. W.	Clear	....
Keokuk, Ia	20.97	41	S. W.	Cloudy	....
Cairo, Ill	20.96	55	S.	Fair	....
Springfield, Ill	20.94	49	W.	Fair	....
St. Louis, Mo	20.93	51	S. W.	Clear	....
Lamar, Mo	20.96	53	S.	Clear	....
Leavenworth, Kas	20.91	45	N.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb	20.96	41	.....	Clear	....
Huron, Dak	20.84	38	S. W.	Fair	....
Yankton, Dak	20.89	38	.....	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn	20.90	30	N.	Clear	....
St. Vincent, Minn	20.91	29	N.	Fair	....
Bismarck, Dak	20.82	37	N.	Clear	....
Fort Buford, Dak	20.74	39	N.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont	20.82	41	W.	Cloudy	....
Deadwood, Dak	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo	20.68	51	W.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo	20.69	49	W.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas	20.66	49	S.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex	20.81	59	S. W.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	20.93	49	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Fort Garry	20.90	15	N.	Clear	.04
Minnedosa	20.81	21	N.	Clear	....
Medicine Hat	20.67	51	.....	Clear	....

*Too small to measure.

WATERLOO, Ia., April 24.—[Special.]—The weather in this section has been very cold for the last three days, and last night there was a slight snow-storm. Reports from all directions show snow and cold weather. The wind is blowing from the northwest, with prospects of a severe frost before morning if the wind goes down.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

QUEENSTOWN, April 24.—Arrived, steamer Lord Gough, from Philadelphia for Liverpool.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 24.—Arrived, steamer Sardinian, Liverpool.

LONDON, April 24.—The British steamer Belgic arrived at Yokohama April 23 from San Francisco. The steamer City of New York, from San Francisco, arrived at Hong Kong April 23. The steamer Aurania, from Liverpool, sailed for New York today.

KASKINE
(THE NEW QUININE.)

NO BAD EFFECT.
NO HEADACHE.
NO NAUSEA.
No RINGING EARS
CURES QUICKLY.
PLEASANT, PURE.

A POWERFUL TONIC
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
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FOR COLDS KASKINE HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE ALMOST A SPECIFIC. Superior to quinine.

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Rev. Jas. L. Hall, Chaplain Albany Penitentiary, writes that Kaskine has cured his wife after twenty years' suffering from malaria and nervous dyspepsia. Write him for particulars.

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Prof. W. F. Holcombe, M. D., 54 East 25th-st., N. Y. (late Prof. in N. Y. Med. College) writes: "Kaskine is superior to quinine in its specific power, and never produces the slightest injury to the hearing or constitution."

Thousands upon thousands write that Kaskine has cured them after all other medicines had failed. Write for book of testimonials.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1.00 per bottle. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

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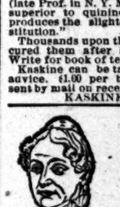

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Is a Positive Cure
For Female Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the Female System.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed. Price $1. Six bottles for $5.

No family should be without *LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS.* They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents a box at all druggists.

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The Nantucket and Ocean Houses.
THE NANTUCKET is the most conveniently located for boating, bathing, fishing, etc., of any hotel on the island. Open June 30.
THE OCEAN HOUSE, thoroughly renovated, refurnished, new sanitary arrangements, electric bells, etc., will open June 20. For circulars and rates address J. S. DOYLE, Proprietor.

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FOR SALE.

The valuable coal lands and farming property of this company, consisting of 3,300 acres in fee and 4,300 acres of mining rights, situate on the Ohio River and on the line of the Ohio & Mississippi and Louisville & Nashville Railroads, together with the chartered rights and franchises, the Mortgage Bonds, and almost the entire capital stock, are now on sale for cash at a low figure. The supply of coal upon the property is practically inexhaustible. According to the official reports of the State geologists and that of Dr. David Dale Owen, there are underlying the entire property about 12 feet of workable coal within a vertical section of 120 feet, and 28 feet of workable coal within a vertical section of 800 feet, the seams varying from 3 to 5 feet in thickness.

The coal is pronounced by Dr. Owen and other practical experts to be of the finest steam and gas producing quality known. That now mined is purchased by the railroads and used in preference to coal from mines owned by them. It is almost entirely free from sulphurets, rendering it valuable in the manufacture of iron.

Owing to the quality of the coal, the peculiar structure of the coal measures permitting of slope entries, and the dip of the strata favoring natural drainage, it can be mined with great economical advantage and sure profit.

The company owns about 5 miles of track, connecting the mines with the railroad system of the vicinity. The Paducah & Mt. Vernon Railroad connecting the Huntington and Mackay systems has been already surveyed through the property, and when built will render it invaluable in connection with the iron mines of the adjoining county of Hardin, and also provide additional facilities for reaching the surrounding and Western and Southern markets. Being on the Ohio River the mines are brought into direct communication with all markets on the Mississippi and its tributaries. The great distance saved in transportation enables successful competition with all other producers.

For farming purposes much of the land is unsurpassed in agricultural value. Part of the property is heavily timbered and upon the premises are several dwelling-houses and other buildings. It is important to sell at once in order to settle several estates largely interested in the ownership. The property can be seen and full information as to quantity and quality of coal, maps, surveys, geological reports, and terms of sale can be had by applying to G. HEIDE NORRIS, attorney at law, 631 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, March 12, 1887.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the By-Laws of the Company the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Ill., at eleven o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, May 18, 1887, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year; also to act upon the question of approving the action of the Directors in regard to aiding in the construction of and in purchasing the stock of the Kansas City and their branches—to wit: The Galesburg & Rio, the Nebraska & Colorado, the Omaha & North Platte, the Grand Island & Wyoming Central, the Republican Valley, Kansas & Southwestern, and the Beaver and Solomon Valley, Wyoming & Kansas, the Chicago, Nebraska & Kansas

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SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leesman, Druggist.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 2038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—A. H. Hogey, Druggist.

COTTAGE-GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-fifth-st.—Y. La B. Monroe, Druggist.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.

HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—Abert J. Kettering, Druggist.

HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.

STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Albert E. Reichel, Druggist.

STATE-ST., 2724—F. List.

STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.

STATE-ST., 3640—Truman, Druggist and Chemist.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

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ASHLAND-AV., South, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G. G. Shauer, Druggist.

BLUE ISLAND-AV., 378, southwest corner Centre—John R. Swan, Pharmacist.

HALSTED-ST., south, 134, cor. Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.

HARRISON-ST., West, 595—Rice & Schaefer.

HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.

INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

LAKE-ST., West, 698, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.

LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.

MADISON-ST., West, 262, southwest cor. Robey—Smith's Pharmacy.

MADISON-ST., West, 376, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.

MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzalo & Wisshack, Druggists.

MADISON-ST., West, 579, cor. Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.

MADISON-ST., West, 841, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.

MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.

MADISON-ST., West, 1003, cor. Western-av.—Rice & Tirrell, Druggists.

MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co. Druggists.

MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, Henry Schroeder, Druggist.

MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, Gist.

MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blockl, Druggists.

CLARK-ST., 445, cor. Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.

CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schaag, Druggist.

LINCOLN-AV., 294—Henry Schaller.

LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.

LINCOLN-AV., 728—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood News Office.

EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.

LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Weis, Druggist.

LINCOLN—av., 792—John A. Braun, Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED—ENGLISH BLUE BELDEN SETTER DOG: black head, blue spots on back, white marks. Deliver to J. S. Kirk & Co.'s barn and receive reward.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY young man; 9 years' experience. K 23, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN GROCERY or general store by an honest, reliable German; single, strictly temperate, and a good penman; would like position as night watchman or janitor in large building. References. Please address O 85, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bartender or assistant; understands the business; position in the city; also can give references. Address O 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED.—BY A PUSHING YOUNG man as traveling salesman; has had several years' experience. Best of references given as to capabilities and integrity. O 79, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED newspaper pressman. Can furnish best references. Address Z, 712 First-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN BY married man, thoroughly understands the business and can furnish first-class references. Address or call, M. MCCARTHY, 1837 Prairie-av., in barn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AND ENergetic man in a rectifying or wholesale liquor house; is a thorough compounder and distiller; has had two years' experience on the road; is a good bookkeeper; with last firm six years; unquestionable references. Address O 78, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CATHOLIC LADY with child 2½ years old, for sewing or light housework, city or country. Address O 81, Tribune.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE HELP—GOOD German or Scandinavian help. Apply at DUSKE'S, 19 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING thoroughly reliable, competent, and well-trained servants of all nationalities, with first-class city references, for the West, North and South Sides, can obtain such at the Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 7 Throop-st., near Madison (incorporated).

WANTED—MALE HELP.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING dry goods salesman for Central Illinois. Accompany letter with references. W. W. MARMON, Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR THE STATES of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, to sell on commission a line of handkerchiefs and mufflers. Address R. L., 632 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON RATTAN AND reed chairs on installments; never been introduced. 168 State-st., Room 15.

WANTED—FLOUR SALESMAN WITH TRADE on Ill. Cent., C. B. & Q., C. R. I. & P., and C. & N. W. R. Rs., to sell four brands of first-class mill; good salary to the right man. Address, with reference, C 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—CITY SALESMEN. 63 EXCHANGE Building.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOTHING SALESman for Omaha, Neb.; none but first-class need apply. 201 S. Halsted-st., between 12 and 2 p. m.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING SALESman at 21 West Madison-st.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS COAT MAKERS NICOLL the Tailor, cor. Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED—A STEREOTYPER FOR A DAILY newspaper in a Southern city. Address, giving references and wages expected.
STEREOTYPER, P. O. Box 672, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO BUY SUITS AND overcoats made to order on weekly payments. References. 950, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AT ONCE—REAR basement, 123 La Salle-st. Universal Tripod Co.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN LOCATED OUTside principal cities. Salary $1.0 per month, to represent in his own locality an old house. Reference s. MANUFACTURER, Supt., Lock-box 1585, N. Y.

WANTED—A FEW LIVE MEN AS OUR AGENTS, in this and country. Territory furnished with goods. Room 33, 113 Adams-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN EVERYWHERE for an easy money-making business; our laborsaving invention pays larger profits than any other occupation. Agents are actually making clear from $1 to $3 an hour; men who are not financially strapped should send for free samples and particulars. Merrill M'f'g Co., 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF A COMPETENT broker or gentleman of acquaintance and influence to place some valuable manufacturing stock. Address O 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY TO clerk in a bakery; one that has had experience preferred. 91 East Chicago-av.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SECOND GIRL. Inquire with references at 1637 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 4230 Langley-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, GERMAN OR ENglish preferred, to care for children. Call at 28 Walton-place, Saturday or Monday afternoon.

WANTED—NURSE-GIRL. APPLY 201 S. Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—I CAN FURNISH 1,000 INDUSTRIOUS ladies with permanent lucrative employment; no fraud or humbug. Hundreds of testimonials from ladies made independent through this work. MRS. E. F. LITTLE, 37 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED — MONDAY MORNING — 20 CASH girls; neat, clean, and tidy.
JAMES H. WALKER & CO.,
No. 40 Adams-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

WM. BUTTNER, LAWYER, PRACTICES IN ALL courts; counsel free. 41 South Clark-st. Business transacted in strict confidence, and with the greatest possible dispatch. Titles examined.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—50 FEET ON DEARBORN-ST., BEtween Van Buren and Harrison, for term of years. F. H. WARNER, 59 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—20 YEARS, WITHOUT REVALUAtion, my house; second south of Post-Office. THOS. B. BRYAN, Adams Express Building.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc.; low rates; money can be paid back in installments; no publicity.
D. LAUNDER,
120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE AT LOW RATES ON watches, diamonds, and fine jewelry, which are stored in special vaults, at the Banking Rooms of the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, tontines, and same bought; send stamp.
EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest.
PETERSON & HAY, Bankers, 161 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County.
HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES at lowest rates of interest. Building loans made.
LOEB & BRO.,
129 and 131 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, piano, horses, vehicles, etc., in owner's possession. Honest people can borrow small sums. No advantage taken. B. L. DEMINT, 134 East Madison-st., Office 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTate in Chicago or Cook County, at 6% per cent.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURity at 6 per cent; from $5,000 up. Apply WM. H. SAMPSON, Room 7, 108 La Salle-st.

ROSE, BARRY & QUINLAN, 72 DEARBORN-ST., have money to loan on improved Chicago real estate: low rates of interest; in sums to suit borrowers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPtroller of the Currency, Washington, March 12, 1887. Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that "The Lincoln National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.
Now, therefore, I, Jesse D. Abrahams, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Lincoln National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section Fifty-one Hundred and Sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

L. S. | In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 12th day of March, 1887.
No. 3,647. | J. D. ABRAHAMS,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS TO SUIT AT 6 and 7 per cent, or building loans; will make commission right. D. S. PLACE & CO., removed to 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL ESTATE SECURity in sums to suit. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF A COMPETENT broker or gentleman of acquaintance and influence to place some valuable manufacturing stock. Address O 63, Tribune.

5 6 AND 7 PER CENT—MONEY ON HAND TO 5; loan on real estate.
W. B. WILLCOX, Room 2, 128 La Salle-st.

$500,000 FOR CHICAGO MORTGAGES AT 5 per cent; loans for 5 years or less; amounts from $10,000 to $75,000; municipal bonds bought. Correspondence solicited. THOS. P. WORRALL, 532 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

$4,000 A HOTEL OF 100 ROOMS COMPLETE-ly and well furnished on State-st., near Palmer House, three years' lease to run at low rent; might take $1,000 in good clear real estate as part payment. This is the best chance ever offered in Chicago for a man to get into a paying business. House is now full of boarders; doing a large business; must sell and get possession at once; reasons of reasons given for selling so cheap; want none but good parties to answer this advertisement.
$6,000—¼ or all cash; large excursion steamboat in first-class repair; will accommodate 300 passengers; 20 sail and row boats; large building used as dance hall and will hold 8 sets; fine restaurant and other first-class improvements on leased ground 20 years to run; no competition; on a fine lake 10 miles long and 4 wide and fronting a city of 30,000 people in Wisconsin. The actual net profits of this entire outfit per year is $4,000. The lake runs right to centre of city. This is the finest business chance for a young or old man that there is in the Northwest. Please call and investigate for yourself; full invoice of property here; lease privilege of lake for boating 25 years to run, and the city a fine first-class summer resort; will take mortgage on property for deferred payments at 6 per cent or clear real estate.
$5,000—Splendid paying drug-store (corner) running and doing a nice business on Halsted-st., near Madison; first-class location and business; best of reasons for selling.
$5,000—A splendid paying laundry, every modern and first-class machinery for doing an elegant business; on State-st., just south of Palmer House. The net income per month is now $300. You can find this to be facts by investigation. Everything modern; doing a first-class business. Some one can get a splendid bargain in this.
$3,600 to $5,000 stock of general shelf hardware, with some heavy hardware, on West Madison-st. in first-class location and doing a good business; this is a fine, clean stock of goods, well assorted; if taken at once, $3,600.
$2,000—Terms to suit—Splendid paying bakery, two horses and wagons; situated in centre of thriving suburban town. It will pay any one looking for a good paying business to investigate this before buying.
$3,000 for all or $1,500 cash for half of one of the oldest and best established restaurants in the city; splendid class of customers; in the very centre of business on the South Side, near Madison-st.; this is the handsomest fitted up dining-room in Chicago; it will pay any lady or gentleman looking for a first-class business to investigate this before buying.
T. B. BOYD, Room 3, 128 La Salle-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AS OUR BUILDING adjoining our corner store is not yet completed we have no space for second-hand or damaged pianos. Therefore, on Monday, April 25, we will place all such goods on sale at special prices. This opportunity should be improved by all who wish a good piano at a reasonable price.
The following is a partial list:

SQUARES.	
2 Gilbert, 6¼ oct.	$35, $ 50
1 Dunham, 7 oct.	65
1 Guild & Co., 7 oct.	70
1 Arion, 7 oct.	75
1 Hickie, 7 oct.	75
1 Boardman & Gray, 7 oct.	100
1 Great Union, 7 oct.	110
1 Hobbing, 7¼ oct.	125
1 Knabe & Co., 7¼ oct.	140
1 Guild, Church & Co., 7¼ oct.	140
1 Kimball, 7¼ oct.	$125, $135, 150
2 Emerson, 7¼ oct.	150, 160
2 Chickerings, 7¼ oct.	140, 160
2 Hallet & Davis, 7¼ oct.	160, 200
UPRIGHTS.	
1 Haden & Sons	$140
1 Arion	145
1 Gilbert & Co.	145
1 Kimball	$150, 175
6 Emerson	from $160 to 225
2 Hallett & Davis	nearly new
2 Chickerings	at
1 Decker Bros.	bargains.

Several new Uprights, cases slightly damaged in moving, will be sold at considerable reduction.

A large variety of second-hand organs and melodeons from $10 to $50.

New Upright pianos to rent.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-st.
Note new location.

AT MANUFACTURER'S WAREROOMS—
SHONINGER PIANOS.
LOW PRICES. TIME PAYMENTS.
Pianos to rent or exchanged.
B. SHONINGER & CO., 215 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.
Factory, New Haven, Conn.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT—RENT-al (a part or all) applied on purchases; also a few second hand pianos at your own price. We want the room for new goods. We have removed to our new warerooms. Popular prices—easy payments. ESTEY & CAMP, 253 State and 40, 51, and 53 Jackson-sts.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS., Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP IF TAKEN BY WEDNESday, screens complete for 7-room flat; also hall hat-tree. Call at 962 North Clark-st., second flat.

NEW CROWN OIL STOVES EXCEL ALL others; large assortment ranges and cook stoves. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 88 and 85 Wabash-av.

WHY DO YOU LIVE IN RENTED FURNISHED rooms when
$5 TO $10 DOWN
and $5 to $10 a month will furnish your flat or house in style and save you enough in rent to pay for your furniture? Consider this and see the
EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO.,
351 and 353 W. Madison-st., opposite Centre-av.
N. B.—Headquarters for folding parlor beds. Prices the lowest.

WANTED—A PARLOR SET IN EXCHANGE for fine crayon portrait. Address N R 3, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, DARK CHESTNUT bay horse, suitable for coupe or lady's cart; perfectly gentle; also fine young driving horse. Inquire 2008 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND EXTENSION-TOP carriage very cheap. TURNER & SONS' livery, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—TWO PAIR CARRIAGE HORSES, some good single drivers, and a black pony, single footer, ride or drive. POWERS & SCHWALM, Evanston, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR METALLICON, AN elegant replating, polishing powder for silver-plated ware. Guaranteed to replate all worn parts with a durable, brilliant plating. Sample box and terms mailed on receipt of 15 cents. Address Metallicon Depot, 191 Third-av., New York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS, GIVING INformation concerning the finest stock and agricultural district in the West, where land is cheap, rich, and beautiful; where health is guaranteed; where society, with its churches, schools, and business enterprises, is unexcelled address Board of Trade, Creighton, Knox County, Nebraska.

GROCERY FOR SALE; FINE LOCATION; ESTablished trade; clean, salable stock. Particulars of D. O. DICKINSON at stock in Wheeler-st.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF TAILORING ESTABlishment, with stock if desired. F 46, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CIGAR AND NEWS STAND AT HOtel Howeden, corner Market and Kinzie-sts.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A VALUABLE MANufacturing property suitable for any purpose where steady power is required; best water-power in the country; buildings new and first-class, brick with stone foundations; latest Turbine water-wheels. Correspondence solicited. Address Marseilles Water-Power Co., Marseilles, Ill.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE CAPITALIST IN ESsablished first-class manufacturing business having a specialty. D 15, Ledger office, Philadelphia, Pa.

A HOTEL OF 100 ROOMS COMPLETE-ly and well furnished on State-st., near Palmer House, three years' lease to run at low rent; might take $1,000 in good clear real estate as part payment. This is the best chance ever offered in Chicago for a man to get into a paying business. House is now full of boarders; doing a large business; must sell and get possession at once; reasons of reasons given for selling so cheap; want none but good parties to answer this advertisement.
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CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OUR SPRING CATALOGUE OF real estate for sale, mailed free on application.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED business and residence property in all parts; also list of suburban. WM. H. SAMPSON, Room 7, 108 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—New and beautiful modern house, recently finished; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; six large chambers; abundance of sunlight in all rooms; seven fine wood mantels; large bathroom, trimmed in selected birch and cherry, with outside window and porcelain-lined tub; sewerage and plumbing perfect; possession immediate.
MICHIGAN-AV.—No. 1308, greenstone front house; handsome elevation; interior finely decorated; will sell for $5,000 less than cost.
MICHIGAN-AV.—First-class house, near 29th-st., east front, 50-ft. lot and brick barn; splendid location; is a bargain; reduced from $35,000; it will pay you to call and get particulars in reference to this property.
NEW FINE HOUSE, built one year ago, heated by hot water; conservatory for flowers; lot 38 feet front. Price $32,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Elegant new brown stone front; first-class place; $45,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—New house, near 20th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, near 34th-st., 25 ft. wide brick barn, $15,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Beautiful modern house; $28,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New modern house, near 29th-st., 35 ft. wide; $18,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—New houses, Nos. 3222, 3229, 3240.
RHODES-AV.—New house, near 33d-st., heated by steam; lot 50x164 ft., with barn.
VERNON-AV.—Fine new house, near 33d-st., hardwood, $13,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, No. 1918, heated by steam, with 50 ft. lot and brick barn. A bargain.
FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS.
MICHIGAN-AV.—40 or 45 ft. near 26th-st., east front; best location; choice for $6,500.
PRAIRIE-AV.—50x178 ft. near 29th-st., east front; very desirable lot; a bargain.
MICHIGAN-AV.—102x178 ft. S. W. cor. 34th-st. This is a very fine lot and will not be in the market long.
GROVELAND-AV.—35 ft., on cor. 32d-st.
FOR SALE—THAT LARGE, ELEGANT CORNER on Ellis-av. and Oakwood-boulevard, the finest site on the South Side for a first-class up-town hotel or theatre. It is only one block from the Illinois Central, Michigan Southern and cable cars and half a line of street-cars to the Stock-Yards, hence of easy access to the city and all the suburbs south. For particulars call on or write to H. H. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.
FOR SALE—3610 AND 3612 ELLIS PARK—2 NO. 2-story houses; choice for $6,500.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—

AT A BARGAIN.

THE NEW

TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT

BRICK RESIDENCES,

1284 to 1312 Wilcox-av.;

Between San Francisco and Sacramento-avs.

8 rooms, bath, furnace, mantels, and all modern improvements.

Deepest lots in neighborhood, 125 feet.

Handsome cut-stone trimmings and plate-glass windows.

Three just sold, and the rest will go within the next 30 days.

Speak quick if you want one.

Price, $3,900 to $4,200, with easy terms to suit customers.

Madison-st. cars run within one block of this property,

Apply on premises, or to

CORNELIUS BARKER,
No. 1313, opposite.

FOR SALE—11-ROOM, 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES on Erie-st., between Leavitt and Oakley; very easy terms; also 4 brick houses on West Erie, for full particulars. Prices only $7,750 each.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—CONGRESS-ST., EAST OF ASHland-av.—$6,500 will buy a modern-built 2-story, cellar, and attic brick house, with all improvements; first-class order; possession at once. Apply to
W. B. KERR & CO.,
85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—757 WEST JACKSON-ST., 37 feet front at corner of Winchester-av.; two story frame house, south front; 11 rooms; large cellar and stables; will sell or rent as a bargain. If applied for at once.
H. A. WHEELER, 19 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—462 WARREN-AV., GOOD 2-STORY and cellar brick in 2 flats of 5 and 7 rooms each; rented for $25 per month. Will sell for $7,000, half cash, balance time.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—ON OSBORN-ST., NORTH OF INdiana, No. 11, 16 r. brick, $3,000. No. 28, 12 r., $2,600. Nos. 30 and 32, 24 r. brick, $5,000. This is all good renting property and will pay 20 per cent net.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—THE NEW HOUSES NOS. 374, 376, AND 378 Ontario-st. (378 being the corner of St. Clair-st.), just completed; these are good, solid-built houses, just south of Palmer House. To any one in search of a perfect and permanent home should decide before giving them a critical examination.
GEO. H. MAIN & CO., 84 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LARGE DOUBLE brown-stone house, 330 La Salle-av.; has fifteen rooms, dining-room on parlor floor, and everything in No. 1 condition; stable and carriage house. Inquire of owner, 112 Clark-st., Room 806, at 12 m.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 87 Lincoln-av., in good order; will be sold at a bargain; immediate possession.
WALTER MATTOCKS, 234 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCAtion go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell at cost. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT,
Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st.,
or 6731 Stewart-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—ROSALIE VILLAS; NEW BRICK modern houses, 8 to 12 rooms on Rosalie Court, South Park Station Illinois Central Railroad.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT THE BEST BARgains in lots, either for home or investment, go to Park Manor, which has the handsomest houses, best street improvements and surroundings, facilities in or about Chicago; three railroad and cable lines; 5-cent fare on latter; also reached by Grand-boulevard drive. Selling fast. T. P. PALMER, La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — AT HINSDALE — HOUSES, LOTS, and acres, at prices and terms to suit everybody.
O. J. STOUGH, 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A SUBURBAN HOME ABOUT ONE hour from city; large, fine house and all outbuildings, with 10 acres finely-shaded ground; fruit of every kind; price, $15,000; a bargain; might exchange for city property. Address R 76, Tribune.

FOR SALE—IN KENWOOD DISTRICT—ONE OF the most complete homes at actual cost for improvements and reasonable price for lot. Built and occupied one year by owner. Room 11, 99 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—LAND IN GEORGIA; WILL ALSO examine title of land in Georgia. E. WAKELEY, Room 23, No. 53 Dearborn-st., or Savannah, Ga.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$40,000—A FIRST-CLASS MERchant roller-mill, capacity 200 barrels per day; mill is brick; has every first-class modern machinery for a roller-mill, and paying a large income; situated in centre of city 80 miles from Chicago in the wheat belt. This mill is elegant and first-class property. Machinery costing $60,000. Will take $20,000 and assume some on improved Chicago property or clear suburban lots or good wild land in exchange as part for this mill. It is worthy of your investigation if you want first-class and paying property.
$20,000—A splendid and well assorted stock of goods now in store, has a splendid trade in Manitowoc, Wis.; one of the finest assorted stocks in the State. Will put goods in at invoice prices (clear title) for good wild lands, improved farms, suburban or city property; lands must be good and clear titles. Will exchange for improved or unimproved property in or around St. Paul.
$50,000—Sash, blinds, door, and planing-mill factory; buildings and machinery the very best; 300x300 feet square; one large firm contracting with them to take all that they can manufacture; they work 100 hands; clearing net per year over $25,000. This is the finest sash, door, and planing factory in the Northwest. Perfect and clear title. Will exchange this factory for city property and assume some, or clear suburban acres, or good wild land. We want a first-class, paying property and must have good property in exchange.
T. B. BOYD, Room 3, 128 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO KANSAS FARMS, SUBject to small 7 per cent mortgage, for $2,000 stock of boots and shoes. L. O. JONES, Omaha, Neb.

STORAGE.

ADDITIONAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR the storage of furniture; twelve years' experience without change of locality or proprietorship. Private compartments. Advances made. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 31, and 33 Van Buren-st.

CHICAGO FAMILY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 214 Randolph-st., near 5th-av., will store your goods in clean, dry rooms at a low price; moving done; advances made; fair dealing guaranteed.

CHAS. F. KEELER, CHICA

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Remember to get your reserved seats for the Presbyterian Hospital benefit today at box-office of Central Music-Hall.

The Hon. D. T. Littler arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday from Washington, where he attended a meeting of the Pacific Railway Commission. They will begin operations at once.

A citizens' mass-meeting will be held this evening at No. 106 De Koven street to recommend a candidate for the Justiceship left vacant by the non-appointment of Frank Dvorak.

The ladies of St. James' Parish held a meeting at their chapel yesterday afternoon and elected officers. The Rev. Father McGuire presided and headed the subscription for the bazaar.

The Illinois Mattress Company's stock, stored in their warehouse at Twenty-sixth street and Stewart avenue, was damaged to the extent of $1,000 by fire early yesterday morning. Fully insured.

The detectives who were detailed on the alleged mysterious murder which it was thought occurred on the vessel May Richards April 14 say there is no mystery about the affair at all. The sailor thought to have been murdered is alive.

Mary Riley, employed as chambermaid in the cheap lodging-house at No. 81 West Washington street, died suddenly in her room yesterday morning at 8 o'clock before a physician could arrive. She was 35 years old and unmarried. Her body was taken to the morgue.

Charles Varnes, a Greek peddler, while quarreling with a man named Schwartz was struck on the back by the latter with a five pound stone yesterday and rendered helpless by partial paralysis. He was taken to the County Hospital and Schwartz was locked up at the armory.

The Chief Rangers and Secretaries of the Catholic Order of Foresters met yesterday afternoon to arrange for the public installation and reunion to take place at Battery D early in June next. Reports from the fifty-nine courts represented were to the effect that all of the 4,000 members would be at the reunion. It was proposed to limit the tickets to two for each member, thus providing for 8,000 persons, which would crowd the hall.

The resident owners of that section of Chicago bounded by Wentworth avenue, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-first, and State streets met yesterday afternoon at No. 2725 Wentworth avenue. They met as contestants to the claims of Mrs. Harriet Marilla Tuller of Prophetstown, Whiteside County, who says she owns a dower interest in an undivided half of their property. The committee appointed to engage an attorney reported it had retained Messrs. Barnum, Rubens & Ames. Mr. Ames made a speech and said his firm would sift the facts to the bottom. The inquiry thus far made by the attorneys, has disclosed, it is said, that the titles to fifty of the eighty acres involved are warranted by Long John Wentworth. He was an owner sometime in the forties.

An Irish Emigrant Aid Society.

At yesterday's meeting of the Catholic Order of Foresters a sad case of destitution, resulting from an eviction that occurred recently in Galway, Ireland, was brought to the attention of the Irish members of the order by Mr. John F. Scanlan. He stated that at 10 o'clock last night there called at his house a man and woman, respectable looking, who represented that for two days they had wandered through the city, after having come from New York, whither they had been sent by the Irish Land League, leaving three children behind them in Galway. Dr. P. H. Cronin made an appeal for the formation of an organization to aid the unfortunate victims of landlord oppression who sought an asylum with their kindred in America. A committee was appointed to form an Irish Emigrant Aid Association. The committee, composed of the Chief Rangers and Secretaries, is as follows: John F. Scanlan, Dr. P. H. Cronin, P. W. Holwery, M. Moran, W. G. Brennan, John Durkin, J. Begam, Thomas Mulvihille, W. H. Burke, Florence McCarthy, James Lyons, P. McGarrey, and Thomas Doherty. Dr. Cronin was elected Chairman and W. H. Burke Secretary. The latter was instructed to prepare a suitable address to the representatives of the various affiliated societies and the Irish citizens interested in the good work, with a view of at once establishing an organization in this city that will help the needy and protect the emigrants on the way to the West.

Presbyterian Hospital Benefit.

It is an occasion for rejoicing that during its four years of history the Presbyterian Hospital, on Wood and Congress streets, has been able to do so large and beneficent a work. The necessity for voluntary hospitals for the accommodation of those who would not be at home in the public charity institutions is recognized in every great city of Christendom, and this necessity is being largely met by St. Luke's, the Presbyterian, and other hospitals in Chicago. The name Presbyterian stands for a denomination than which there is none more charitable. The administration of the Presbyterian Hospital is not exclusive, but liberal and comprehensive, opening its doors to human need and not to any particular nationality or sect. There are now sixteen free beds endowed. The running expenses of this charity have been largely provided by the ladies' auxiliary societies. It is for the work of these societies, having charge of the supply of necessaries and comforts to the sick, that an attractive concert is to be given at Central Music-Hall Friday evening, April 29. A large and generous response has already been made to the claim of this charity in the approaching entertainment.

SUBURBAN.

Lake.

"Nosey" Collins, a bootblack 7 years old, is detained at the police station. Some days ago, it is claimed, "Nosey" stole a gold watch and chain from a Board of Trade man. He sold the watch and chain to a street-car conductor for $3. The conductor denies any knowledge of the watch.

Evangelist Moody spoke three times in Englewood yesterday. In the forenoon he addressed non-churchgoers and non-professors, and in the afternoon and evening the general public. The attendance was large.

"Hoss Connolly" visited the Stock-Yards Saturday night and registered at the Jackson House. Some time during the night Connolly got up and visited nearly every room in the house, getting away with a valuable gold watch, three chains, and other booty. He then disappeared.

William T. Jones, living at No. 4411 Winter street, was savagely attacked about midnight Saturday night at Forty-third and Winter streets while on his way home from the city. His assailant was an unknown man. Jones had $125 on his person. The approach of a party of men frightened the fellow away.

Evanston.

The old Board of Trustees held its last regular meeting of the term Saturday evening. The election returns were canvassed and Messrs. Ayers, Gilbert, and Lundgren declared elected Trustees and J. J. Adams Clerk. It was decided to make an entirely new survey of the Emerson street sewer plan before letting the contracts. The next meeting of the board will be held Friday evening, when the election for President will occur.

Dennis Carmody, the blacksmith who fell off a train at Grave street while intoxicated a few days ago, is expected to die.

Burglars in Hyde Park.

Burglars visited three homes in Hyde Park Saturday night, but their booty was small. At the residence of William Turkington, No. 1137 Bowen avenue, they secured $18 and a gold watch and chain, with a charm in the shape of a bicycle attached. At the home of George W. Little, No. 4927 Lake avenue, the thieves secured three overcoats. At G. S. Knapp's house, No. 45 Madison Park, an entrance was effected, but no plunder secured.

The Paris Cocotte Dying Out.

In a country like France, where fathers and mothers are too apt to hoard up for their children, the brilliant cocotte was useful; she pulverized fortunes and scattered them broadcast. The rich families were kept by her from becoming too rich, and trade moved faster because of her prodigality. Indeed, she was the motive power which kept workshops going in which sumptuary articles of a luxurious kind were made. The lingerés and the blanchisseuses de fin flourished during her reign. I recollect a suit against Blanche d'Antigny (the original of Nana, and for a time the brightest star of Khedive Ismail's theatre) which bears out what I now say. It was about a laundry bill, which Blanche contended ought to be cut down. One of the items was, I remember, for the doing up of an under-garment which Lady Harberton, perhaps, would not object to name, or to see worn as an outer garment. This vesture was of the finest cambric and Valenciennes lace. The getting-up of it, with a few darns in the lace, came to 130 £! The Judge declared—poor man!—his incompetence to decide between the claim of the plaintiff and the contention of the defendant, although the counsel of the latter offered to produce the garment in question; so an expertise was ordered, and the expert reported that the laundress was really moderate in her charge. Fancy boot and shoe makers also mourn for the disappearance of the brilliant Lais who brought the high-heeled boot with twenty or thirty buttons into fashion. She never meant to walk in it, but only wanted to display, sitting in a victoria, her foot incased in this piquant and very troublesome kind of chaussure.—*Paris Letter.*

Chocolate.

The amount of chocolate annually consumed is 80,000,000 pounds, the market list being headed by France.

Ignorance Alone Can
Account for your refusal to try Pyle's Pearline

WAVING THE GORY FLAG.

PROTEST AGAINST THE RUSSO-AMERICAN EXTRADITION TREATY.

Threats of a Call to Arms—Albert Currlin Flaunts the Emblem of Anarchism and Advocates the Principles of Nihilism—"Tommy" Morgan Gives a Lecture on Harrisonism—Auspicious Spring Opening of the Lehr-und-Wehr Verein.

About 100 were present in Twelfth Street Turner-Hall yesterday afternoon when Jacob Gruneburg opened the meeting which was called to protest against the proposed extradition treaty between America and Russia. William R. Holmes of the *Labor Enquirer* was the first speaker. He began mildly enough by quoting some extracts from the works of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and wanted to prove that the departed sage was a member of the Anarchistic brotherhood in theory if not in practice. After a denunciation of Russia he rounded it off with a heated harangue against the prevailing conditions in America, "where laws are innumerable in number and as oppressive to the toiling masses as they are numerous. While the American people are being filled up with praise of their free institutions one by one their liberties are being abstracted, and one fine day even the right to vote will be withheld from those who are not property-holders. But when we do wake up it will not be with mere protests, but"—here the speaker hesitated and then concluded tamely—"with force of arms."

Albert Currlin, editor of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, was greeted with every possible token of approval. He opened up with a laudation of the red flag and its followers. "The corruptionists laud themselves that they have pulled down and rent asunder the red flag here in Chicago," he said; "a great cause of boasting even if it were so. Those that lead them by the nose, I mean those hirelings, the monopolistic press vampires, shout aloud in their glee and point the finger of scorn at us. It is but in seeming. They feign contempt to hide their terror and fright. Let them abuse us and our flag, the noble ensign of brotherhood, justice, equal rights, and progress. Their abuse but displays the full measure of their dread, and does not deceive us, as it may their ignorant dupes. It encourages us Anarchists and Socialists. The more they abuse us the more they fear us and our educating power among the proletarians. Our glorious banner has been dyed in the blood of the martyrs who have poured out their life's blood for its sake. Not a drop of this has been wasted. The red flag will wave over a conquering and contented commonality whether we live to see it or not." [Prolonged applause.] Currlin then looked fiercely at the reporters and began on the Czar, whom he denounced as "a bloody, murderous, cowardly despot, compared with whom Jesse James is an angel and a seraph." "Was there ever nobler, honester, more praiseworthy men than these revolutionists in Russia? Compare Krapotkin with the brutal Czar. This extradition treaty is a conspiracy between the aristocrats of America and their brother in Russia. It is an attempt to undermine the small remains of liberty here by joining forces with the most damnable despotism in the world." He concluded with a strong appeal for unbroken ranks among the Anarchists. "The Knights of Labor," said he, "now hold the opinions we gave being to fifteen years ago, and the education of the masses is always in order."

A person who was said to be a native Russian, and who called himself Albert Harbaugh, then took an innings. He said that liberty in America was at its lowest ebb when such a dastardly treaty could even be proposed to a so-called republican government. Under its clauses any one could be carried back to Russia, as every offense there was a criminal one. There could be no political offenses where there were no political parties, as in the dominions of the Czar, and the clause in the treaty against the surrender of political offenders was a fraud and intended to deceive.

Mrs. Lucy Parsons was called to the platform, and wound up the affair. She excused herself from delivering a long speech as she had not studied the matter and was called upon quite unexpectedly. "One thing is certain," she said; "this treaty is a thrust at liberty. George Washington, if history gives a true picture of him, must turn over in his grave at the present condition of the land he fought and struggled for. This country and its Government was founded and designed as a haven for the oppressed and downtrodden of all nations. When such a proposition from Russia can be entertained it is certain that the Republic is overturned and its principles dead. It is a disgrace that the audience here is so small. The place should be packed to the roof to protest against the dastardly treaty. The masses will not wake up until it is too late. Liberty is easily stolen but hard to regain. Let a shout go forth, so that the sleepers may awake while there is yet time." Mrs. Parsons was loudly applauded.

MORGAN ON HARRISONISM.

He Says Our Carter Owed His Success to the Socialists.

The Socialist oratorical society held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 71 West Lake street. William Holmes and Lucy Parsons were announced to speak, but failed to respond. The irrepressible "Tommy" Morgan was on hand, however, and announced that he had prepared a lecture upon Carter Harrison's Administration. There were about seventy-five habitual Socialists and Anarchists in attendance. Morgan said: "To the organization of the Socialist party is due the change from a Republican to a Democratic Administration and the continuance of Carter Harrison as Mayor for eight years. Harrison was nominated by the corrupt element of the Greenback and orthodox labor organizations to obtain control. They held their positions for eight years, for the votes given to the Socialist party never went back to the Republican party. This consummation carried no uneasiness or regret, as we had no love for either party. The particular feature of Harrison's Administration which produced among the Socialists a feeling of the strongest antagonism was the encouragment and support he gave to the despicable class of political go-betweens and parasites, who, while being members and officers of K. of L. assemblies and tradesunions, played the part of Judases and betrayed their fellow-members for filthy lucre or a fat job and an easy office. With these miserable go-betweens Harrison filled the Health Department, their chief duty being to aid his political cesires, to further his personal ambition, and to check the natural development of the independent political movement among the workers, which movement had caused his political elevation, and an extension of which movement has finally caused his downfall."

Morgan criticised Mayor Roche's inaugural speech and took exceptions to his allusions to Socialism. Judge Prendergast's course in appointing Luke Coyne as a member of the Election Commissioners was severely commented upon. Prendergast was characterized as a political charlatan whose whole life had been devoted to securing and maintaining his hold upon office. The United Labor party had nominated him once, but would never commit the mistake a second time.

W. H. Riley took decided ground against the lecturer. Carter Harrison never had an honest hair in his head. He was born in sin and had lived and flourished as the sworn leader of a pack of thieves.

AN AUSPICIOUS SPRING OPENING.

The Lehr-und-Wehr Verein Meets at a Favorit Rendezvous.

The notorious red-flag rendezvous, Banner's Hall, No. 600 Blue Island avenue, had its spring opening yesterday. The call was for the members of the Lehr-und-Wehr Verein, Fourth Company. It was about 11 o'clock when the "company" got down to business. During the interval the early-comers industriously sampled the straight and bock beers on tap, dallied with the lunch, the principal component of which, very properly, was "Blutwurst" (blood-sausage), or played billiards. About 11:25 things began to move. A man with a bushy black beard and a pair of cross-eyes that could easily see Thursday at the beginning of the week came in. He had some sort of a rifle or shotgun wrapped in paper and linen under his arm. As soon as he made his appearance all present, fourteen in number, went into the hall. The door was closed and locked and the International Lehr-und-Wehr Brotherhood transacted their business. Now and then a word or two such as "Blut" (blood) "Rache" (revenge) "Zerstruen," etc., could be heard. In about an hour and a half the door opened and several members, looking very mysterious and profound, took their departure. The remainder set about casting lots for the raffle of an ancient sewing machine. The winner was said to be a relative of the Anarchist prisoners. The reporter inquired the destination of the funds secured by means of this back-number stitcher, but only received a stony stare in reply. After the raffle the soldiery made a final onslaught on the lunch and keg-juice and departed. In the evening the La Salle Ladies' Socialistic Aid Society gave an entertainment for the benefit of the families of the condemned Anarchists. There were beer, red bows, dancing, recitations, etc. A tolerably orderly crowd was present, and the entertainment netted $60 for "the suffering martyrs."

The Luck of the Prince of Wales.

The *Newes Wiener Tagblatt* informs us that the Prince of Wales is regarded on the Continent as having a singularly lucky hand at games of chance. "The day before the earthquake he appeared in Monaco and tried his luck in jest at trente et quarante. His success was so satisfactory that the Prince resolved to venture at roulet the sum which he had won at the other game. Here again luck followed him like a dutiful servant, and in a very short space of time he left the salon with a gain of £600 sterling." The incident reminds the Vienna journal of the equally fortunate play of the Prince a year ago, when he was the guest of Count Tafila Fasteties at Buda-Pesth. "In one single night the future ruler of England won nearly a quarter of a million gulden in a well-known aristocratic club. The Prince told his fellow-players that he would give them an opportunity for revenge as soon as he returned from his hunting tour. Fourteen days later he appeared at the club, according to his promise. The 'revenge,' however, cost his opponents 8,000 florins!" It appears from the same journal that the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, the Crown Prince Rudolph, is not quite so prodigal and reckless in gaming as the Hungarian nobles. He will only play for very small stakes, like the aged German Emperor, who thinks that a sum of 50 pfennige is as much as a King or Prince should venture at a time.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MAYOR ROCHE TAKES A DRIVE.

What He Saw and Where He Went—Police Court Justiceships.

Yesterday was Mayor Roche's first Sunday in office, but it is needless to say he did not show up at the City-Hall. In the morning he attended divine service at the Third Unitarian Church, his customary place of worship, and after dinner took a drive about the city. He had an idea he would like to see the disreputable localities in their Sunday garb, and for that reason took in State street as far south as Twenty-second, and then crossed over to Clark, driving as far north as Harrison. He stopped for awhile at the Harrison Street Station in order to inspect the "drunks" and "disorderlies" who had been corralled at that institution Saturday night and yesterday morning. He then drove over to the West Side and visited the Desplaines Street Station, remaining some little time. He was under the necessity of introducing himself at both places, a trifling formality that at once insured him the proper attention. Both stations were closely inspected. Mr. Roche then took a drive down South Halsted street and out Blue Island avenue, making careful mental notes on the trip. He returned home about 6:30 p. m., and remained there during the evening. He received a few personal friends only, the politicians being given to understand that they would prejudice the interests in which they called if they intruded the day he proposed to take a little rest.

Mr. Roche objected strongly to talking about political matters Sunday, holding that the day should be one on which all matters of that kind should be tabooed. In this connection, however, he is quoted as having said that he would be glad to give his attention to public matters when there was an urgent necessity, but otherwise he would leave them severely alone. Mr. Roche was pleased last night over the convalescence of his little daughter, who had been confined to her bed for the last six weeks and who was about the house for the first time. It is believed that the Mayor's trip to the disreputable sections of the city was the outcome of the visit paid him by the Citizens' League delegation Friday, when the matter was finally laid before him.

As Mr. George A. Meech will cease to be a Justice of the Peace as soon as the Governor sends his certificate of appointment and confirmation to Gen. R. W. Smith, appointed and confirmed as Meech's successor, it is probable there will be a vacancy in the South Side Police Court today, and the Mayor may fill the vacancy by appointing somebody to fill it this evening. General rumor has it that Gen. Smith will succeed Meech not only as Justice of the Peace but as Police Justice also. He is said to be admirably fitted for the place. He is a good lawyer and has had a varied experience in the courts and in the world. The City Council passed an ordinance some time ago creating the office of Second Police Court Justice for the South Side. It is not likely that this position will be filled until the first Monday in May, when appointments will also be made for the Twelfth Street, Desplaines Street, West Chicago Avenue, and North Side Police Courts. Justice Prindiville would like to get the second place for the South Side, but will have to fight for it with D. Harry Hammer, Randall H. White, and perhaps D. J. Lyon, though the latter is not over-anxious concerning the matter. Scully will, of course, be retained on the West Side, and so may C. J. White, though Charley Woodman, if it is settled that he is to be undisturbed, may get there. Jarvis Blume or Max Eberhardt will succeed Ingersoll at the West Chicago Avenue Station. Ingersoll goes out there, and there will be a vacancy today, probably, as in the case of the South Side court. The most interesting contest, however, will be as to who shall get the North Side court. George Kersten wants to remain where he is. Justice Hamburgher, one of the new appointees, is pushing hard for the place, and has a strong backing among the veterans and the German-Americans. He has resided in the city six or seven years. Before that he was a Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Quincy Division. He is said to be admirably fitted for the place. Kersten hardly expects to be reappointed.

Owing to the statement made in some of the papers yesterday and Saturday that the terms of five School Inspectors expire next month, Mayor Roche is likely to be besieged by a host of applicants for the places. Those persons would do well to inform themselves that the vacancies will not occur until the end of June, and that the names of the successors of Messrs. Brenan, Collier, Brand, Kraus, and Joyce cannot be sent in till the first Monday of July. The names of three members of the Library Board will be sent in at the same time. As far as the School Inspectorships are concerned, it is not probable that Messrs. Kraus and Brand will be candidates for renomination, and of course Thomas Brenan can be reappointed if he desires it. Every schoolma'am in Chicago would petition to retain honest Tom in the School Board if it were necessary.

The Queen as a Girl.

Fifty years ago we had the Queen, a dainty little maiden, only four feet ten inches in hight, with a delicate figure, a flower-like face, a slender arm, and an exquisitly poised head. The face was a little pensive, but nevertheless mirthful, the corners of the mouth turning up as decidedly as they now turn down; the tendency of the upper lip was to curl, allowing a mere suggestion of white teeth to appear. A simple gown of soft white India muslin, bound round the small waist with satin ribbon and embroidered with field daisies, strings of pearls wound round the white throat, and tapering arms left modestly bare complete the picture of the youthful niece of George IV. And now the enemy of womankind has stolen a triumphant march upon Victoria. But one thing neither time nor flesh has deprived the Queen of, and that is the really regal bearing, the erect figure, the uplifted head and firm tread which in her triumphal entry into Westminster Abbey fifty years ago led the beholders to declare that she was a tall woman.—*London Letter.*

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 34, 182 Dearborn-st. Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BOWEN—April 21, Handy D. Bowen, aged 70 years 6 months and 25 days.
Funeral from his late residence, 104 Egan-av., Tuesday, April 26, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Oakwoods.
San Diego (Cal.) papers please copy.

ELWARD—April 23, at 8 a. m., John Elward, aged 27 years.
Funeral Monday, April 25, at 9 a. m., from 3839 Wentworth-av. to Church of Nativity, where high mass will be celebrated, thence to Calvary via C. & N. W. Ry.

FOWLER—April 24, 1887, Celia Emma, daughter of William P. and Winnie Fowler, aged 1 year and 4 days.
Funeral Tuesday, April 26, from parents' residence, No. 2416 Michigan-av., by carriages to Rosehill.

GILLMARTIN—Patrick Gillmartin, April 24, 1887, beloved husband of Mary Gillmartin, nee King, of 926 Thirty-seventh-st., aged 37 years.
Funeral Tuesday at 8 a. m. to Church of Nativity, where requiem mass will be recited, and thence by cars to Calvary from N. W. Depot. Deceased was a member of Div. No. 16, A. O. H., also U. S. B. F. No. 50 and L. A. 7,700, K. of L.

HANNAN—At parents' residence, 5138 Grand-boulevard, Hyde Park, Mabel Elizabeth, aged 6 years and 21 days, the beloved daughter of James and Lizzie A. Hannan.
Burial April 26, private.

LEMARTZ—Gertrude Lemartz, beloved mother of Nick, John, and Maggie Lemartz, at her residence, 286 Maxwell-st., Sunday morning at 8 a. m., aged 58 years and 1 month.
Funeral Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock to St. Francis' Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery.

McINTIRE—Francis M. McIntire, at his residence in Hinsdale, April 23, aged 71 years, father of Mrs. F. E. Dewey, Mrs. Clifford Burnham, and Mrs. S. A. McNamara.
Funeral at the house Monday, April 25, at 12 o'clock. Funeral car will leave Hinsdale at 12:56 and N. W. Depot, Chicago, at 2:20 to Rosehill.

McNEIL—At 954 West Lake-st., April 23, Fredie, infant son of Katie and the late Joseph McNeil, aged 11 months and 11 days.

PEARSON—Sunday morning, Merrill Pearson of Bloomington, Ill., aged 81 years.

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Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's is the only Baking Powder that contains no Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.
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In Upholstery Department—4th Floor—comprising many novelties in low and medium priced fabrics.

Nottingham Curtains ..... 90c per pair, upward.
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Turcoman Portieres...from 2.75 per pair, upward.

We also have many odd pairs of Curtains which we offer at a great reduction. The above-named Curtains are not only *Low in Price*, but are exceptionally cheap.

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We place on sale in Shawl Department (2d Floor) a lot of manufacturers' samples of French Stella Shawls with
Red Centre,
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—very choice and attractive Spring Wraps—and offer them at uniform price of $10.00 each, the regular value being $15.00, $18.00, and $25.00 each.

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At $5.00, $6.00, and $7.00 each—being exactly ONE-HALF USUAL VALUE.

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FOURTH FLOOR.
We are storing Fur and Winter Garments at a small cost, insuring them against all loss or damage. We are also taking orders for New Fur Garments—and for repairs of all kinds—at *Reduced Prices* during the Summer.

We offer a limited number of
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At $65.00, $75.00, $85.00, $90.00, and $100.00, each one of which is a bargain.

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A few fine well-mated pairs of Carriage Horses, Fancy Driving and well-gaited Saddle Horses for sale at the Longwood Stock-Farm of ex-Senator John S. Williams, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
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KRANZ'S CANDIES Contains a full pound of Fresh Pure Candies. Try them. Confectioners' Sugar for Cake Frosting. JNO. KRANZ, 84 State-st.

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GREAT CLEARING SALE
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Ladies' Suits.
We place on sale today, and continue until sold, over 500 CLOTH AND COMBINATION SUITS, embracing a number of Imported Costumes, at prices exceedingly interesting.

Tricot Cloth Suits, - - - $8.75
Worth $13.50.
Bedford Suiting Costumes, - - $5.75
Worth $8.50.
Black and White Hair-line Stripe Suits, $7.75
Worth $10.75.

Also a number of higher-grade Cloth Suits and Silk and Velvet and Combination Lace Costumes.
INSPECTION INVITED.

For Monday. The Mantle of the Season.
James H. Walker & Co.,
Wabash-av. & Adams-st.
THE "1887" WRAP,
TWELVE DOLLARS.
$12.
WE PLACE ON SALE THIS DAY
75 JETTED MANTLES
In the most desirable shape of the season, at $12.00 each. The price and style will sell them quickly. Call early.
FURS STORED AND INSURED.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State & Washington-sts.
Cloth Dep't
Recently Removed to Second Floor.
We place on sale this week a line of
English DeBeges
In Fancy Checks and Solid Colors, for Ladies' Suitings, 54 inches wide,
$1.50 Per Yard.
These goods are quite new in style and design, and are beautifully finished. They would be very good value at $2.00 per yard.
At the same price (One Fifty per yd.) we are showing Camel's Hair Suitings, 54 inches wide, in all the new spring shades, of a very fine quality, light in weight and suitable for a very stylish and serviceable costume for spring and summer wear.
OUR LINE OF
Spring Cloakings
Is Very Complete.
PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

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